

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 34

17 February 1978

### REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Ambassador Comments on Saudi Relations, Cooperation  
Briefs: Meeting of Envoys; Oil Strike; TV Set  
Production; Plant Exports

B 1 1/A6  
B 2 1/A7

### JAPAN

Fukuda Welcomes Li Hsien-nien's Call for Concluding Pact  
Inayama: Time Is Ripe for PRC Peace, Friendship Treaty  
Japan, PRC Banks Make Financial Arrangements for Trade  
PRC Aviation Talks Make Progress, Meet 'Rough Going'  
Soviets Propose Total Ban on Salmon Fishing on High Seas  
Fishery Officials React  
Ministerial Comment  
Sonoda To Seek Peacetime 'Prior Consultations' With U.S.  
Tokyo Trade Talks End With 'No Results' in EEC's Favor  
EEC Delegation Chief's Criticism  
Yugoslav Emphasizes Need for 'New Forms of Cooperation' [TANJUG]  
Briefs: Steel Exports to PRC; Special Cracking Plant; Satellite  
Monitoring Station; High-Speed Surface Transport; Tokyo  
Bond Issue; Norwegian Prince; Australian Bond Flotation

C 1 1/A8  
C 1 1/A8  
C 1 1/A8  
C 2 1/A9  
C 2 1/A9  
C 3 1/A10  
C 3 1/A10  
C 3 1/A10  
C 4 1/A11  
C 4 1/A11  
C 5 1/A12  
C 5 1/A12

### NORTH KOREA

Kim Yong-nam, Tito Attend Banquet for Acrobatic Troupe  
13 February Performance  
NODONG SINMUN Emphasizes Revolutionary Traditions [16 Feb]  
PRC Visitor's Impressions of Recent DPRK Visit  
NODONG SINMUN Emphasizes Three-Revolution Drive [15 Feb]  
Simultaneous UN Membership 'Plot' Assailed

D 1 1/A14  
D 1 1/A14  
D 2 1/B1  
D 7 1/B6  
D 8 1/B7  
D 10 1/B9

### SOUTH KOREA

Pak Tong-chin Addresses Mission Chiefs in Paris  
Reads Choe's Statement  
Urges Friendly African, Mideast Ties  
To Meet With Vance 6 March  
Nam Tok-u Calls for Closer ROK-U.S. Economic Cooperation  
Assembly To Reconfirm Stand on Diplomats' Testimony  
Israel To Close Embassy for 'Budgetary Reasons'  
RPR Radio Condemns ROK-U.S. Military Exercises  
Claims 'Breach of Campaign Promise'

E 1 1/B10  
E 1 1/B10  
E 1 1/B10  
E 1 1/B10  
E 2 1/B11  
E 2 1/B11  
E 2 1/B11  
E 3 1/B12  
E 3 1/B12

### MONGOLIA

Statement on Dugersuren's Visit to Nepal Published  
UNEN Commentary Supports SRV on Cambodia Border Conflict [16 Feb]

F 1 1/B14  
F 1 1/B14

## BURMA

VOPB on Need for Solidarity Among Nationalities	G 1	1/C1
Briefs: Thai Boats Seized	G 2	1/C2

## CAMBODIA

Combined Frontline-Rear Base Efforts Defeat DRV	H 1	1/C3
Union Workers Contribute to National Defense, Construction	H 2	1/C4
Svay Rieng District Harvests, Defends Rice	H 4	1/C6
Australian Marxist-Leninist Party Praises Cambodian Achievements	H 5	1/C7

## LAOS

Nouhak Phousavan Receives Soviet Economic Delegation	I 1	1/C8
Phoun Sipaseut Attends Vientiane Command Awards Meeting	I 1	1/C8
Enemy Attempts To Discredit 'Fraternal Vietnamese' Scored	I 1	1/C8
SIANG PASASON Urges Complete Understanding of Party Policies [14 Feb]	I 2	1/C9
Briefs: Army's Contribution to Production; Youth Delegation to Berlin	I 3	1/C10

## THAILAND

Uppadit Sends Note to Ieng Sary on Border Situation [NATION REVIEW 17 Feb]	J 1	1/C11
Military Officials Comment	J 1	1/C11
Journalists Visit Trat [THAI RAT 15 Feb]	J 2	1/C12
POST Editorial [17 Feb]	J 3	1/C13
General Yot Discusses ASEAN Trip, Border Clashes	J 4	1/C14
Kriangsak Departs for Jakarta, Begins ASEAN Tour	J 5	1/D1
NATION REVIEW Editorial [17 Feb]	J 5	1/D1
Delegation To Attend Mekong Committee Meeting in Hanoi [POST 17 Feb]	J 6	1/D2
Kriangsak Suggests Amnesty for Some '6 October' Defendants [SIAM RAT 16 Feb]	J 6	1/D2
Newsman Refute Allegations in Army Intelligence Report [DAO SIAM 13 Feb]	J 7	1/D3
Army Issues Clarification	J 7	1/D3
Briefs: PRC Acrobats Meet Kriangsak; Japanese Loan	J 8	1/D4

## VIETNAM

Afro-Asian Leader Hits U.S. 'Slander' of SRV UN Envoy	K 1	1/D5
Continued World Support for SRV Border Stand Reported	K 1	1/D5
Castro, TRYBUNA LUDU	K 1	1/D5
Syria, Sri Lanka, USSR	K 1	1/D5
Foreign Ministry Announces Pham Van Dong Visit to India	K 2	1/D6
Foreign Ministry Statement Supports DPRK 'Two Koreas' Memorandum	K 2	1/D6
U.S. Weapons Sales 'Aggravate' Middle East Situation	K 3	1/D7
PDRY Party Leader Greets Le Duan on VCP Anniversary	K 3	1/D7
Le Duan Meets Leningrad Party Delegation Leader	K 4	1/D8
Nguyen Van Linh, Dang Quoc Bao Address Youth Conference	K 4	1/D8
Council of Ministers Resolution on District-Level Administration	K 5	1/D9
Agriculture Ministry Teams Study Province Achievements	K 9	1/D13

## TAP CHI CONG SAN Issue No 2 Table of Contents

Briefs: Food Aid From Denmark; Czechoslovak Anniversary;  
Polish Photo Exhibit

K 9 1/D13  
K 12 1/E2

## AUSTRALASIA

Commonwealth Talks End in Sydney; Communique Issued

AFP Reports Communique Details

Lee Kuan Yew Scores Western Nations on Indochinese Refugees [AFP]

Australian Government Urged To Restructure Defense

M 1 1/E3  
M 1 1/E3  
M 2 1/E4  
M 2 1/E4

## INDONESIA

Adam Malik Says Local Press 'Lacks Spirit' [AFP]

Briefs: Book on Moslems Banned; Domestic Oil Consumption;  
Foreign Ship Ban

N 1 1/E5  
N 1 1/E5

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Plans To Help SRV Redevelop Rubber Industry Announced

Joint Military Exercise With Thailand Scheduled for March

Curfew Lifted in Kota Bahru in Advance of Elections [AFP]

Expanded TV, Overseas Radio Service Planned

O 1 1/E6  
O 1 1/E6  
O 1 1/E6  
O 1 1/E6

## SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES on Thai Prime Minister's ASEAN Tour [17 Feb]

Briefs: Trade Figures; Cargo Record for 1977

O 2 1/E7  
O 2 1/E7

## PHILIPPINES

PRC Trade Mission To Visit Mining Companies 23 February

Aquino 'Definitely' To Lead Opposition Ticket in Election

Asks for Freedom To Campaign [AFP]

Document Confirms MNLF Takeover by Hashim Salamat

'Communist Guerrilla' Commanders, Followers Surrender [AFP]

P 1 1/E8  
P 1 1/E8  
P 1 1/E8  
P 2 1/E9  
P 2 1/E9

MAN 2 1978

Item 336-1-3 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-APA-78-34

FBIS-APA-78-34  
Friday  
17 February 1978  
Vol IV No 34

# DAILY REPORT



COMPLETED  
ORIGINAL

## ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution  
From NTIS

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE



ORIGINAL

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

## AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON SAUDI RELATIONS, COOPERATION

OW170323Y Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Taipei, 17 Feb--With frequent exchange visits and more cooperation programs, relations between the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia have been closer and cordial, said Hsueh Yu-chi, Chinese ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Thursday.

Ambassador Hsueh, in an interview with CNA, revealed that two Saudi Arabian official missions will soon fly into Taipei. Muhammad Farsi, mayor of Jiddah, and Mrs Farsi will arrive here 22 February for a 4-day visit as guests of Taipei Mayor Lin Yang-kang. Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Saudi minister of municipal and rural affairs, accompanied by 11 members will arrive here in early March for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, accepted Chinese Economics Minister Y. H. Sun's invitation to visit Taiwan at an appropriate time during Sun's visit last month.

The Chinese Government has also been attaching much importance to relations with the Middle East kingdom. After Minister Sun's week-long visit to the kingdom, Chinese Finance Minister Walter H. Fei will leave here 23 February for Saudi Arabia for a week-long visit. Minister Fei will, on behalf of the Chinese Government, sign a contract of U.S. \$30 million in loans extended by the kingdom for the development of the telecommunications projects in Taiwan.

Saudi Arabia has extended two loans, totaling U.S. \$80 million, to the Republic of China to finance the Taiwan north-south freeway, and another U.S. \$30 million for the railway electrification project, Ambassador Hsueh said.

On agricultural cooperation, the Republic of China will expand the size of its agricultural demonstration team in the kingdom, help mechanize Saudi Arabia's farming methods, and dispatch 46 experts to work with the Saudi Government. The establishment of a pilot project will be carried out by a Chinese technical team in Saudi Arabia to demonstrate proper use of land and water resources.

Under a proposed joint venture fertilizer project involving an estimated total investment of U.S. \$400 million to be shared by the two countries, a fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons will be built in the kingdom by Saudi Arabia Basic Industries Corporation and Taiwan Fertilizer Company.

The Chinese Government will send more experts to work with the Saudi Government on power plant maintenance and operation. There is a 55-member Chinese power mission working there. Construction projects in the kingdom, both completed and being carried out by Chinese contractors, cost nearly U.S. \$600 million, Ambassador Hsueh reported. "I have suggested the Ministry of Economic Affairs plan out a vocational training program for construction technicians and workers to meet the increasing demand in Saudi Arabia," Ambassador Hsueh revealed.

Exports from the Republic of China to Saudi Arabia rose from U.S.\$8 million in 1971 to U.S.\$150 million in 1977. "The amount is expected to exceed U.S.\$250 million this year, the Chinese ambassador predicted. At present, the Republic of China imports more than 40 million barrels of crude oil a year from the Middle East kingdom, including 7 million barrels of direct supply, which will soon be increased to 14 million barrels.

Hsueh assume his office as Chinese ambassador to Saudi Arabia in 1975. He will leave here for Jiddah next Tuesday after a 12-day home consultation.

## BRIEFS

MEETING OF ENVOYS--Taipei, 10 Feb--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thursday will convene a 2-day meeting of Chinese chiefs of mission in Taipei. The meeting will be presided over by Foreign Minister Shan Chang-huan, and Vice Foreign Ministers H.K. Yang and Frederick F. Chien, Ambassadors S.K. Chou to the Holy See, Sampson C. Shen to Colombia, James C.H. Shen to the United States, Chu Fu-sung to South Korea, Chen Hsing-fei to Uruguay, Hsueh Yu-chi to Saudi Arabia, Hsueh Jen-yang to Nicaragua, and outgoing Ambassador Wu Chen-tsai to El Salvador and newly-appointed Ambassador Lo Yu-lung to El Salvador and other chiefs of the sections of the ministry will attend the meeting. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1043 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW]

OIL STRIKE--Taipei, 15 Feb--Chinese Petroleum Corporation [CPC] Wednesday announced an oil strike at a well currently being drilled off central Taiwan's shore. A spokesman for the state-owned company said that crude oil was recently found in the well, which is dubbed CDW No. 1, but further drilling will be needed to determine its commercial value. He said that the quality of the crude oil in the well is pretty good. He said well CDW No. 1 was so far the first one among the 11 wells drilled by CPC offshore as of the end of last year found to contain oil. The other well, CPC No. 4, now can produce 700,000 cubic meters of natural gas a day. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0939 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW]

TV SET PRODUCTION--Taipei, 15 Feb--The production of color TV sets, as well as black-and-white sets, registered marked increases last year, the industrial development bureau of the Economics Ministry said Tuesday. The total production of black-and-white TV sets last year was 3,901,000 units, up 17.3 percent from 1976; color sets registered an increase of 59 percent with 837,000 units. The bureau said it will encourage foreign-invested plants to improve their design and other techniques in manufacturing black-and-white TV sets so as to increase the competitiveness of the products in overseas markets. In addition, the bureau will assist domestic-invested plants to diversify their overseas markets by selling more black-and-white sets to Africa, Central and South America, and the Middle East. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 0324 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW]

PLANT EXPORTS--Taipei, 15 Feb--Taiwan exported about 70 complete plants valued at a total of U.S. \$20 million last year, the Ministry of Economic Affairs reported Wednesday. The 70 complete plants include 12 steel production and rolling plants, 8 paper-making plants, several sets of can-making plants, 2 sets of boiler equipment, 2 plywood production plants, 2 synthetic fiber production plants and 1 sugar production plant. Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines were the four major markets for exports of these Taiwan-made complete plants, the source said. Taiwan exported 58 complete plants worth U.S. \$16 million in 1976. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0941 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW]

## FUKUDA WELCOMES LI HSIEN-NIEN'S CALL FOR CONCLUDING PACT

OW170419Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Feb (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Friday welcomed Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's statement Thursday night calling for Japan's stepped-up efforts for early conclusion of the long-pending Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

Fukuda said his government highly evaluated Li's statement which was made to Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato at the Great Hall of the People after the signing of a long-term bilateral trade agreement in Peking Thursday.

## INAYAMA: TIME IS RIPE FOR PRC PEACE, FRIENDSHIP TREATY

OW170207Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Feb (KYODO)--Yoshiriro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation, who signed a long-term Japan-China private trade agreement here Thursday on behalf of Japan, said Thursday night the time has "fully ripened" for conclusion of a Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. He said this in a speech at a banquet hosted by him for Chinese officials concerned at the Peking hotel in his capacity as president of the Japanese committee for a long-term trade agreement between Japan and China.

Inayama said he believed the problem concerning conclusion of the treaty will be solved shortly. He said he anticipated this year to be a significant year through the signing of the long-term agreement and the treaty. Inayama further said development of economic exchanges between Japan and China will not only contribute to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship but also to the peace of Asia.

The banquet was attended by Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang; Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Liu Hsi-wen, president of the Chinese committee for long-term trade agreement between China and Japan; Liu Hsueh-hsin, vice minister of metallurgical industry; and other Chinese officials concerned as well as Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato.

Inayama and other members of his delegation were scheduled to leave Peking for home Friday.

## JAPAN, PRC BANKS MAKE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRADE

OW161301Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 16 Feb (KYODO)--Japanese banks are moving to deposit yen and dollars in the Bank of China to help finance Chinese imports from Japan under the just-signed private trade agreement between Tokyo and Peking, banking industry sources said Thursday [16 February]. Peking is reluctant to borrow money, but has indicated readiness to accept banking arrangements based on deposits, the sources said. The arrangements Japanese banks are considering are most likely to include the opening of deposit accounts on which the Bank of China can draw to finance deferred payments.

Another arrangement now emerging most likely is Japan's advance payments for imports of crude oil, coking and steaming coal and other raw materials which will also increase the Chinese bank's liquidity position. In return, the Chinese Bank for Foreign Exchange and International Settlements is expected to place money in smaller amounts in Japanese banks--the Export-Import Bank of Japan and foreign-exchange banks.

Under the 8-year trade agreement, Japanese exports will concentrate in the initial 3 years to meet Chinese economic development schedules while China will try to balance the two-way trade by the time the accord expires in 1985.

PRC AVIATION TALKS MAKE PROGRESS, MEET 'ROUGH GOING'

OW170159Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Feb (KYODO)--Japan and China, at their current aviation talks here, have agreed so far on increasing the number of flights made on the Japan-China route by Japan Air Lines and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) by one each to three weekly from around April. The negotiations, which started Tuesday, are meeting rough going because China is demanding a further increase in flights to four weekly. At present, both JAL and CAAC are conducting twice-a-week service on the Japan-China route.

Japanese sources said the negotiations may be suspended temporarily Friday. They added the talks may likely be resumed later in Tokyo. Quarters concerned said China is strongly seeking an increase in weekly flights of JAP and CAAC to four each on the ground that the number of persons visiting each other's country is increasing.

The Japanese side, however, is maintaining that the number of flights should be increased by one each for the time being due to various reasons, such as the need to establish communication circuits to cope with the increase in flights.

At the negotiations, the Japanese and Chinese negotiators also discussed such issues as correcting the imbalance in the load factors of the Japanese and Chinese planes, establishment of aviation communication facilities in Shanghai, expansion of JAL's business activities in China and conducting of flights beyond China to Pakistan and other points.

Japanese sources said China promised to take proper measures in respect to correcting the imbalance in load factors and on expansion of JAL's business activities in China.

No agreement reportedly was reached on the other problems.

[Tokyo KYODO in English at 0906 GMT on 17 February adds that the talks ended early Friday morning, 17 February, and that the nine-member Japanese delegation to the talks, led by Takahide Yamada, head of the international section of the Transport Ministry's Civil Aviation Bureau, left Peking for home Friday. "Since China still is seeking an increase in flights on the Japan-China route to four weekly, negotiations on the matter are expected to be conducted through diplomatic channels in the future, according to the quarters concerned."]

SOVIETS PROPOSED TOTAL BAN ON SALMON FISHING ON HIGH SEAS

OW170141Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Moscow, 16 Feb (KYODO)--The Soviet Union proposed Thursday that both the Soviet Union and Japan should "totally deter" from catching of salmon on the high seas in order to protect salmon resources. The severe proposal was contained in the Soviet draft of the proposed bilateral fishery cooperation agreement which was presented to the Japanese delegation to the current fishery talks here Thursday.



The proposal means, in effect, that catching of salmon on the high seas, including the 200-mile fishery zones of the two countries, should be refrained from totally.

Japanese delegation members apparently were shocked by the bombshell-like proposal.

Quarters concerned said the Soviet proposal, if taken literally, means that fishermen will not be allowed to catch salmon other than those returning to rivers where they were spawned.

#### Fishery Officials React

OW170143Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Feb (KYODO)--Fishery Agency officials said Friday that Salmon resources on the high seas have not deteriorated so badly as to require a total ban in catching of salmon. They were commenting on reports from Moscow that the Soviet Union had proposed catching of salmon on the seas be deterred totally.

The officials said Japan will stress its basic stand at the current Japan-Soviet negotiations of maintaining salmon fishing through breeding of resources. They added Japan will conduct the talks tenaciously.

#### Ministerial Comment

OW170432Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Feb (KYODO)--Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa said Friday Japan will do its best to secure a salmon catch quota near last year's record of 62,000 tons in the northwestern Pacific, despite a Soviet proposal to ban salmon fishing in the high seas. Nakagawa told the House of Representatives budget committee that the proposal, advanced at talks in Moscow on conclusion of a Japan-Soviet fishery cooperation agreement, appears to mean both countries should refrain from catching salmon in the high seas.

Commenting earlier on the proposal, he told reporters Japan "can in no way agree" to it if it means a total ban on salmon fishing.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman said Japan cannot accept the proposal, which he said had been expected in light of the Soviet Union's similar appeal made at last summer's United Nations conference on the law of the sea. The spokesman, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, added that Japan will continue negotiations with the Soviet Union until it retracts the proposal.

SONODA TO SEEK PEACETIME 'PRIOR CONSULTATIONS' WITH U.S.

OW170223Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Feb (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda told the Diet Thursday that he will try to make it possible for the government to hold prior consultations with the U.S. Government under article 6 of the Japan-U.S. security treaty even in time of peace as well as in case of emergency. The announcement came when Socialist Dietwoman Takako Doi posed a question concerning prior consultations at the meeting of the lower house budget committee.



In 1973 Yoshio Okawara, then director general of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, expressed the view that a problem which requires prior consultations would occur only in an emergency. This was interpreted to mean that prior consultations are not to be held in time of peace.

The opposition parties hold Sonoda's statement has provided grounds for them to demand prior consultations with the U.S. government on calls at Japanese ports by the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway, which reportedly carries nuclear arms.

#### TOKYO TRADE TALKS END WITH 'NO RESULTS' IN EEC'S FAVOR

OW161303Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Feb (KYODO)--Japan and the European Communities (EC) ended 4 days of trade talks in Tokyo Thursday [16 February] which the EC said produced no results in its favor. The nine-nation EC was represented by Benedict Meynell, head of the EC Commission's directorate in charge of North America, Japan and Oceania.

In the negotiations, the EC called on Japan for action to reduce Japan's trade surplus with the EC, which reached 5 billion dollars last year, before an EC Council meeting on April 7. The EC asked Japan to increase its imports of industrial manufactures, specifically the Airbus A300. It also sought wider access for its products to Japan through tariff cuts and expanded import quotas for industrial and farm products, and removal of what it called "nontariff barriers" on EC exports.

Japan did not commit itself on these requests, suggesting that the issues be settled in the framework of the current multinational trade liberalization negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sir Roy Denman, EC director general for external relations, and Wilhelm Heferkamp, EC commission vice president, are expected to visit Tokyo next month for further negotiations.

#### EEC Delegation Chief's Criticism

OW170213Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Feb (KYODO)--The leader of a European Communities delegation told the press Thursday that Japan should try harder to balance its trade with the Common Market by reducing its global trade surplus. Benedict Meynell, head of the EC Commission directorate in charge of North America, Japan and Oceania, stressed the need for Japan to make a commitment to buy jet airliners from the EC to rectify the Japanese cumulative trade surplus. Such a promise to import manufactured goods from the EC would help deflect the EC's keen criticism toward the trade accounts lopsidedly in Japan's favor, Meynell said.

The 3-day working level meeting between Meynell and Michio Mizoguchi, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, was in preparation of the visit here in March of EC Director General for External Affairs Roy Denman.

Meynell said he conveyed to ranking Japanese officials the EC's official views on the Japanese global trade surplus. He expressed serious dissatisfaction that the 3-day talks produced no fruitful results for settling the trade dispute.

Meynell said he appealed to the Japanese side for effective steps to change the trend by sometime next summer, because he thought that was the earliest possible date.  
[as received]

#### YUGOSLAV EMPHASIZES NEED FOR 'NEW FORMS OF COOPERATION'

LD162140Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice-President Dr. Berislav Sefer and members of the Yugoslav delegation now on an official visit to Japan today visited the atomic power plant in Tokyo and departments of the "Hitachi" Japanese firm in Hitachishi.

In talks with Sefer "Hitachi" representatives displayed special interest in the possibility of selling their equipment to Yugoslav enterprises and in co-operating with them. Berislav Sefer emphasized in this connection that in Yugoslavia great interest exists in Japanese engineering and equipment, but that, because of the payments imbalance, new forms of co-operation with Yugoslav enterprises should be sought.

#### BRIEFS

STEEL EXPORTS TO PRC--Tokyo, 16 Feb--Daido Steel Company said Thursday it has contracted to export 15,000 metric tons of specialty steel bars to the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corporation. On order were 12,000 tons of alloy steel bars and 3,000 tons of stainless bars, both for shipment between April and August. The company refused to reveal the contract prices, but informed sources said it apparently raised the prices by 15-20 percent, as did the major carbon steelmakers in their deals with China late last year. Daido is Japan's foremost specialty steel producer. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW]

SPECIAL CRACKING PLANT--Tokyo, 17 Feb--Japan will start building a special cracking plant early next year in preparation for increased crude shipments from China, International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto said Friday. He said design work was under way on the plant, which would be used exclusively to process low-gravity Chinese crude with a comparatively high wax content. Komoto told a press conference that the government would render its positive support to the just-concluded private trade agreement with China. Under the 8-year agreement starting this year, Japan is to import 47.1 million tons of Chinese crude in the first 5 years. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW]

SATELLITE MONITORING STATION--Tokyo, 17 Feb--Canada has agreed to allow Japan to build a satellite data monitoring station in the compounds of the Churchill research base in Manitoba, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. The ministry said notes on the agreement would be exchanged between Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson and Japanese Ambassador Yasuhiko Nara. The proposed station will be used to receive data transmitted from Japan's scientific satellite Exos-A, which was launched from the Uchinoura Space Center of Tokyo University's Space and Aeronautics Institute on 4 February. Exos-A was put into the earth's orbit to observe auroras and other phenomena in the upper layer of the atmosphere. Negotiations for construction of the data collecting station had been under way since last July. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW]

HIGH-SPEED SURFACE TRANSPORT--Tokyo, 15 Feb--A Japan Air Lines' experimental high speed surface transport (HSST) linear motor car attained a speed of 307.8 kilometers per hour in a trial run conducted in Kawasaki Tuesday. JAL said the speed attained by the HSST was a new world record surpassing the 261 kilometers reached by a linear motor car of the Japanese National Railways at JNR's test site in Hyuga, Miyazaki Prefecture, 3 February. The HSST is being developed by JAL for use in transport of passengers between the new Tokyo International Airport in Narita, Chiba Prefecture, and downtown Tokyo in 15 minutes and between Chitose airport in Hokkaido and Sapporo. JAL officials said the attainment of a speed surpassing 300 kilometers means that a big step toward utilization of the HSST has been made. The HSST model used by JAL is some 4 meters long. In the test Tuesday, the HSST was run on a 1,300-meter guide track. A small rocket was used to raise the speed. The HSST topped the 300-kilometer mark for the first time since JAL started the experiments in early 1974. In the method used, the duralumin linear motor car was floated 1 to 1.5 centimeters above the track through magnetic force and propelled through repulsion force. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW]

TOKYO BOND ISSUE--Tokyo, 15 Feb--The financially-distressed Tokyo Metropolitan government won the Home Affairs Ministry's permission Wednesday to issue special bonds to revitalize its finances. The ministry plans to authorize the flotation of the bonds in late March. The approval came just when Tokyo metropolis was about to go bankrupt and be listed as a financially-sick local autonomous body subject to strict fiscal surveillance by the ministry. The metropolitan government's budget for fiscal 1977 is expected to suffer huge deficits of 235 billion yen in the general account because of the prevailing recession and subsequent tax shortfalls. Governor Ryokichi Minobe applied to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Home Affairs Minister Takenori Kato and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama recently for permission to issue special financial recovery bonds totaling 55 billion yen. He later submitted a financial reform program to the Home Affairs Ministry which would save 67,600 million yen of budget funds in fiscal 1977 and 1978 through managerial endeavor. The fund-saving measures included a year's suspension of regular wage increases for metropolitan government workers beginning in April. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW]

NORWEGIAN PRINCE--Tokyo, 17 Feb--Crown Prince Harald and Princess Sonja of Norway left Tokyo for Hong Kong Friday morning after completing a 10-day unofficial visit. They also are expected to visit Singapore before returning home. They were seen off at the airport by Prince and Princess Hitachi and others concerned. The royal couple had attended a ceremony marking the completion of the new Norwegian Embassy building and were also received in audience by the emperor and empress. In addition, they visited Kyoto and Nara during their stay here. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW]

AUSTRALIAN BOND FLOTATION--Tokyo, 13 Feb--The Australian Government on 13 February signed a contract to float 50 billion yen worth of yen-denominated bonds in the Japanese money market. The contract was signed with an underwriting syndicate of 30 Japanese securities firms led by Nomura Securities Co. Nomura, in announcing the deal, said the 12-year bonds with an annual interest rate of 6.6 percent would be sold at 99.30 yen against the face value of 100 yen. This is the second yen bond issue to be floated in Japan by the Australian Government. Proceeds from the bonds will be used by the Australian Government as subsidies to state governments for road construction and maintenance. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW]

## KIM YONG-NAM, TITO ATTEND BANQUET FOR ACROBATIC TROUPE

SK170358Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on February 13 met leading members of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe of our country in Dubrovnik, a coastal city, according to a report. Chang Chol, head of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe, courteously conveyed the cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Tito.

President Tito expressed deep thanks for the cordial greetings of the great leader, inquired after his health and asked the head of the troupe to convey his warm and friendly greetings to the great leader. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. President Tito posed for a photograph with the leading members of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troup.

President Tito arranged a dinner in their honor that day. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who was on a visit to Yugoslavia at head of a delegation of the WPK and Chong Kwang-sun, ambassador of our country to Yugoslavia. The dinner passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## 13 February Performance

SK170413Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, saw a performance given by the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe of our country in Dubrovnik on February 13.

Seeing the performance together with him were Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY; the organizational secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY; the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro; the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; and the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who was on a visit to Yugoslavia at head of a delegation of the WPK; Chang Chol, head of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe; and Chong Kwang-sun, ambassador of our country to Yugoslavia.

The performance deeply impressed the spectators and won their warm acclaim for its high ideological and artistic qualities and refined acrobatic skill. After the performance, all the spectators rose and sang in chorus with the artists to the tunes of "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the song of President Tito, expressing infinite reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Tito.

Expressing great satisfaction with the performance, President Tito extended deep thanks to the great leader for having sent an excellent acrobatic troupe to Yugoslavia. President Tito mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to our artists in congratulation of their successful performance, and posed for a photograph with them.



The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe of our country arrived in Dubrovnik from Belgrade on the morning of February 13 by a special plane sent by President Tito.

#### NODONG SINMUN EMPHASIZES REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS

SK160922Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 15 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Advance With the Spirit of Paekdu Mountain, Chollima and the Speed Battle"]

[Text] Today our people vigorously advance toward the heights of the second 7-year plan with confidence and fighting spirit as directed by the brilliant blueprint which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded. This magnificent advance is truly a worthwhile struggle which will make shine the glorious history of our party and people's struggle.

At the historic moment when our revolution began marking another turning point, our party sent a letter to all party members urging them to more loftily display the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, of chollima and of the speed battle in a total shock battle to be waged by the whole party and people.

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, of chollima and of the speed battle is the great revolutionary spirit of chuche Korea. This revolutionary spirit is a traditional one developed and solidified as our people passed through long and bitter revolutionary trials together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom they hold in high esteem. This revolutionary spirit reflects the brilliant half-century history of our party's and people's noble ideological and spiritual characteristics and achievements. The spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle is a communist revolutionary spirit reflecting a firm chuche-oriented stand toward pioneering one's own future under any circumstances and a burning loyal desire to implement the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, generation after generation, under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's guidance. Because they possess this revolutionary spirit, our people have become mighty, dignified and heroic, with invincible power, matchless courage and wisdom, and a strong fighting spirit.

The half century during which the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle was created and developed is a proud era during which our party and people's glorious history was embellished with immortal achievements under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance. Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition has been deeply rooted, vigorously inherited [kyesung] and developed, while an eternal cornerstone for final accomplishment of the chuche task has been firmly established.

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain--a great spirit based on our people's strong temperament--has been inherited and has blossomed in the important and historical stage of our revolution's development, giving birth to noble revolutionary spirits--the spirits of chollima and of the speed battle.

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain is an indomitable revolutionary spirit formed during the historical era when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sought the Korean people's bright future for the first time, upholding the anti-Japanese banner.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: We must expect more difficult struggles in the future. We must act according to the heroic struggles of the revolutionary patriots and must inherit and develop their struggle spirit. Thus we should fight for the cause of the fatherland's independence and for final victory in the Korean revolution with the same revolutionary spirit and invincible struggling will with which the anti-Japanese guerillas fought in Paekdu forest.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under his chuche revolutionary banner was a revolutionary war which pioneered a new era of history and accomplished the historic task of fatherland liberation in unprecedentedly difficult and severe circumstances. When our nation, suffering during those most gloomy days, beheld for the first time the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song whom we had so anxiously awaited, we only followed him, keeping in our hearts the firm determination to accomplish the revolutionary task pioneered by the leader to the end. This determination was an extremely pure one--a strong resolution which would never alter in thousands of years.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is very significant in that it sowed this noble revolutionary spirit deeply in the heart of the entire nation. The self-reliant spirit of braving the worst difficulties, the unconditional spirit of thoroughly and unhesitatingly carrying out the chuche revolutionary line and guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the indomitable struggle will and fervent revolutionary determination to overcome all difficulties, the steadfast belief in the victory of the revolution and revolutionary optimism--these characterized the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean communists and people in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle. This noble revolutionary spirit surged in the forests of Paekdu at the sacred time our revolution saw its true beginning. Our revolutionary ranks were indoctrinated with chuche thought and this precious combination of ideology and spirit should always be kept in mind by our people and glorified forever for the final accomplishment of the socialist and communist cause. Thus our people proudly call this the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain and consider it an unprecedented honor to live in accordance with it.

The revolutionary spirit of chollima--this is a strong struggle spirit which has caused a great upsurge in socialist construction and which has been loftily displayed in a single-minded revolutionary advance toward rapid construction of industrialized socialist nation.

During the postwar era, when not even a piece of serviceable brick was available and we longed for even a ton of steel, our party and the revolution confronted grave trials. During this difficult period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song trusted and encouraged the people, thus multiplying their strength, and the people absolutely supported the leader, marking a great upsurge in socialist construction by smashing the enemies at home and abroad. Boldly destroying all forms of conservatism, our people took ten and then a hundred steps with the spirit of chollima, while others took one step, and we resolutely supported, protected and adhered to our party's chuche line and policy, holding it in our hearts, performing miracles and marking innovations astonishing world people.

Disproving the enemy's babble that we could not succeed even in a hundred years, we made great strides in building an industrialized socialist nation from scratch. Thus an era of national prosperity and chollima unfolded in this land. In this historic era during which our people uniquely pioneered an untrodden road toward socialism, faithfully following the chuche line elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the victory of chuche ideology was completely attained in all sectors and the unity of the entire party was realized and solidified, based on the chuche ideology.



This was another great victory glorifying the history of our party and was an invaluable gain which we prize above all else.

Witnessing this astonishing change in Korea, people praise our country as the country of chollima and call the spirit which has made this shining reality bloom, the revolutionary spirit of chollima.

The spirit of the speed battle is a vigorous and adventurous fighting spirit. It has been displayed in the regarding struggle for comprehensive fulfillment of the great task of spreading chuche ideology throughout the entire society as a result of successful inheritance of the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain and of chollima.

With the brilliant realization of socialist industrialization and with the unity of the entire party and the people based on the chuche ideology, our revolution entered a great turning point and our people began a new historic march to imbue the entire society with chuche ideology. This noble cause involved continuing the great revolutionary task begun at the base of Paekdu Mountain, and was a new dimension and a sacred struggle for developing and consolidating this task.

As the work of imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology was vigorously accelerated, our party's glorious revolutionary tradition took strong root and blossomed totally in all sectors, while correct revolutionary discipline and order were established in the entire party and society for successful implementation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan and for thoroughgoing and unconditional adherence to and fulfillment of party lines and policies.

During this period our people again vigorously displayed our heroic revolutionary spirit in grand socialist construction to the entire world. They did this by carrying out all work boldly, with a strong fighting spirit and energy, and by making great and rapid forward strides at chollima speed. While advancing and waging the speed battle, our people made the firm revolutionary resolve deep in their hearts to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism to its brilliant, victorious end, following our ever-victorious party pioneering the work of imbuing the entire society with chuche ideology.

Because of these people who possess this iron will and revolutionary spirit, Korea's future is endlessly bright and our revolutionary cause will always be victorious and invincible.

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle is an invincible strength embellishing the entire course of Korean revolution with great and heroic fighters and is an inexhaustible spiritual power making our revolution ever-victorious, traversing the single road of chuche.

Because they struggled in the past with this strong revolutionary spirit, our people were able to end the long history of national suffering and brilliantly traverse the road of struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction, reliably pioneering their own fate.

The historic achievement of defeating two atrocious imperialists in a generation, the astonishing feat of building from ashes a magnificent industrialized socialist nation and the brilliant achievements attained in the great socialist construction battle, are fruits of this revolutionary spirit.

Thanks to this great revolutionary spirit Korea has always shone with glory and dignity; our people have demonstrated wisdom and courage; and our revolution has continuously developed toward a bright future. The entire course of the Korean revolution, which has attained victory in traversing an extremely rugged road, clearly indicated that when the entire party and people live and struggle with the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle, they are able to make our party's revolutionary tradition shine forever, and pass on our revolutionary cause to posterity. This has been a proud feature of our revolution for over half a century, and is an immutable truth.

Our party and people take pride in holding in high esteem and showing loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--who pioneered a revolutionary road for the first time--and in tenaciously struggling and winning victory over a long period with a single ideology, tradition, spirit and resolve.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance, our party and people have travelled a long distance, upholding the banner of chuche ideology. Our revolution, however, has not ended; we will have to traverse a more rugged and distant road. Today our party and people are assigned the glorious and weighty task of attaining complete victory of socialism and fatherland reunification by successfully implementing the second 7-year plan--a vast and colossal program for economic construction unprecedented in our people's long history.

In order to successfully implement this sacred task and expedite the revolution's final victory, we should continuously and vigorously struggle with the fighting spirit of winning victory in the great anti-Japanese war and with the spirit of marking a great upsurge in socialist construction and of hoisting the flag of victory in a great construction battle.

Let us vigorously advance with the spirit of Paekdu Mountain, of chollima and of the speed battle. This is a revolutionary slogan which we should uphold forever to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause, and is our party's militant call. In living and struggling in accordance with this slogan's demand, the most important thing for all party members and workers is to loftily display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with the unyielding fighting spirit of overcoming any difficulties and trials.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught in the anti-Japanese struggle era: The revolutionaries are those who can perform every task required by the revolution. We are the revolutionary fighters who have overcome all difficulties and trials and advanced toward victories by loftily displaying the revolutionary spirit of independently sustaining ourselves in any difficult circumstances demanded by the revolution.

Independently overcoming the difficulties which they may confront, while advancing with a lofty awareness and sense of responsibility worthy of masters of the revolution, constitutes the communists' noble nature and is a true way to continuous revolutionary victories. All party members and workers should vigorously struggle with a firm resolve to implement the new prospective plan with our own strength, technology and resources and with the fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit which defeated the enemy, by independently solving problems regarding supply of all necessary articles and by manufacturing explosives with their own hands, without any logistical, economic and manpower support.

The greater the tasks and the more intense the battle, the more all functionaries and workers will have confidence in their strength and struggle. They should defy any difficulties with the communists' strong spirit of not giving in to adversity, thereby making an aggressive breakthrough to victory.

Another important thing in loftily displaying the spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle is to develop the struggle spirit of braving fire and water to absolut absolutely and unconditionally implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan and party policy--the embodiment of his plan.

All policies set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and those of our party are correct guidelines leading our revolution and construction to victories. Sincerely following and unconditionally safeguarding and implementing these policies constitute the Korean communists' and people's traditional struggle creed.

The burning loyalty and revolutionary zeal of the anti-Japanese revolutionary and patriotic predecessors--who moved in a single rank under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's orders and banner on the battlefield, who always unconditionally fulfilled their revolutionary mission and who safeguarded the objective of the Korean revolution by sacrificing themselves and by traversing the forest of bayonets during the grim, ordeal-strewn anti-Japanese struggle era--are a true example which we should always follow.

We should firmly establish throughout the party and society a discipline and order for unconditional and comprehensive implementation, without the slightest deviation or moment's delay, of party policy and the revolutionary spirit of solving all problems according to party policy.

Rapidly progressing toward the final victory of revolution with a vigorous and adventurous fighting spirit, confidence in sure victory and a revolutionary optimism, is an important requirement for lofty display of the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle.

All party members and workers should fill all socialist construction fronts with a reverberating trumpet signalling a speed battle march by continuously and vigorously advancing toward new victories, without becoming conceited over achievements already attained and without the slightest slackening. All functionaries and workers should carry out all work in a bold and exemplary manner with a burning, ambitious spirit.

Today our party organizations are assigned a glorious mission of helping party members and workers vigorously live and struggle with the spirit of paekdu mountain, chollima and the speed battle. All party organizations and functionaries should make the hearts of all people overflow with an unyielding fighting spirit and should help party members and workers perform miracles and exploit today's worthwhile struggle by vigorously and steadily carrying out political and organizational work to loftily display this revolutionary spirit.

Party organizations and functionaries at all levels should help party members and workers thoroughly familiarize themselves with our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition and the proud history of struggle so that they can clearly understand how our revolution has braved ordeals and traversed a single victorious path under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance. Thus they should help everyone live and struggle like the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriotic predecessors and the heroic fighters of the fatherland liberation war, and should make the entire party and society overflow with the militant spirit of working, studying and living in a revolutionary manner.

The work of loftily displaying the spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle is an endlessly sacred struggle for a continuous great upsurge in implementing the new prospective plan and for the accomplishment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

No force in the world will be able to obstruct the path of our people advancing toward the future of communism with confidence, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the glorious party's guidance. Greater victory and glory shines ahead of us. Let all victoriously occupy the height of the new prospective plan and vigorously expedite the cause of socialism and communism by responding to the party's militant call and by vigorously advancing with the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle.

#### PRC VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF RECENT DPRK VISIT

OW131227Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Feb (KCNA)--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, made public a talk on February 7 over Chinese radio.

He said: We visited factories, farms and schools in Pyongyang, Nampo, Kaesong, Hoechang, Wonsan and other places and paid tribute to the cemetery of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, the friendship tower and the monument to the fallen fighters of the people's army. Wherever we went we were accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Korean people.

During our visit to Korea we enjoyed again the deep care of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song. Before our departure for home President Kim Il-song received all members of our delegation and arranged a dinner though he was busy.

President Kim Il-song particularly stressed the great significance of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity cemented in blood between the peoples of China and Korea through the protracted joint struggle. His words greatly inspired us. The Chinese people deem it the greatest pride to have such close comrades-in-arms as the Korean people.

On the day following our arrival in Pyongyang we visited with solemn reverence the native home in Mangyongdae where President Kim Il-song spent his childhood. At the Mangyongdae museum of revolutionary history we saw the brilliant militant course along which President Kim Il-song has led the Korean people from victory to victory for half a century. Photographs and historical materials showing how President Kim Il-song led the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people vividly show that the peoples of China and Korea shed their blood when the Japanese imperialists invaded the two countries in the past.

Heroic sons and daughters of Korea made an imperishable contribution to the Chinese people's cause of liberation. The Korean people built cemeteries of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in various places to pay tribute to the Chinese comrades-in-arms who laid down their lives in the fatherland liberation war.

During our visit we felt at first-hand how deep the friendly sentiments cherished by many children, the rising generation of Korea, for China and the Chinese people are. The particularly impressive, unforgettable thing for us was that the Korean people are deeply interested in and well aware of the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Chinese people. With such sentiments of comrades-in-arms the Korean comrades warmly congratulated the Chinese people upon having smashed at one blow the "gang of four" and won a great victory under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, successfully holding the eleventh national congress of the Chinese Communist Party and achieving initial successes in stabilizing the country, grasping the key link.



The Korean people have traversed a shining path replete with miracles for more than 20 years since the war. After healing war wounds they started the vigorous grand chollima march and energetically advanced at a fast tempo and thus turned their country into a socialist state with an independent national economy in a brief period after the war.

Pointing out that the Korean people successfully carried out the six-year plan under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and won a great victory in socialist construction in 1977 by deepening the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, Wang Ping-nan went on: During our visit we felt that an early realization of national reunification is the greatest desire, common voice and unanimous fighting goal of the entire Korean people. The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song reflect the rock-firm will of the entire Korean people and inspire and encourage their untiring struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion he said: We are firmly convinced that the flower of militant friendship between the peoples of China and Korea will come into bloom more beautifully under the warm care of the wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and this friendship be as eternal as the river Amnok-Gang and evergreen like the green pine trees of Mt. Paekdu-San.

#### NODONG SINMUN EMPHASIZES THREE-REVOLUTION DRIVE

OW151705Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement Is a Mass Movement for Powerfully Accelerating Socialist Construction."

Noting that the entire party members and working people are now energetically waging an allout onward movement to scale earlier than schedule the lofty height of the new long-term plan unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, upholding the letter of the Central Committee of the party, the article says:

The decisive guarantee for successful fulfillment of the new long-term plan is to thoroughly implement the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and conduct more vigorously the three-revolution red flag movement.

In his New Year address for this year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Energetic promotion of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--is an invariable policy of our party in socialist construction, and the decisive guarantee of victory in all work lies precisely in successful conduct of the three revolutions."

The three-revolution red flag movement emerged as a result of the deepening of the chollima workteam movement and its development to a new, higher stage. It is a mass movement for powerfully accelerating the building of socialism and communism by organically combining the remoulding of thinking of the working people with the collective innovation drive in economic and cultural construction through the application of the principle of the speed battle.

This movement, first of all, accelerates socialist construction at a rare speed by giving full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses through the remoulding of the ideological consciousness of the working people on the communist pattern. It energetically promotes the work of remoulding all members of society into communist revolutionaries of chuche type by deepening the ideological remoulding to meet the demand for dyeing whole society with the chuche idea, thus making it possible to hasten the revolution and construction of faster speed.

The communist revolutionary of chuche type is a true revolutionary who accepts the chuche idea as his unshakable world outlook and regards loyalty to the great leader as his life itself. This movement not only sets the high goal of bringing up all the members of society to be revolutionaries of chuche type but bases itself on the most revolutionary and scientific principle and way of ideological remoulding for successfully attaining it.

In the three-revolution red flag movement ideological education is closely combined with the fulfillment of economic tasks, and it is conducted in various forms and ways suitable to the character to each person and his duty and practical conditions. Thus, the work of ideological education is closely linked with the practical struggle for implementing the party's line and policy so that the course of working people fulfilling their tasks may precisely be the course of showing loyalty to the great leader. And this movement makes it possible to wage an active struggle for eradicating the left-overs of obsolete ideas remaining in the minds of the working people.

In this way it helps vigorously accelerate the course of remoulding ideological consciousness by bringing about a radical turn in all aspects of ideological viewpoint and mode of thinking, attitude in work and mode of activity, and working method and style of people.

With the powerful promotion of the three-revolution red flag movement, a mass ideological remoulding movement, today a new revolutionary turn has taken place in the ideological and moral traits of our working people, the article declares, and continues:

This movement is a powerful driving force of socialist construction also because it brings about a new revolutionary upswing in production and construction by raising still further the technical and cultural level of the working people and powerfully pushing ahead with the massive technical innovation movement. It is a massive technical and cultural remoulding movement for rearing all the working people into able socialist builders with a high degree of cultural and technical knowledge and steadily developing science and technology. It makes it possible, above all, to set a clear goal and correct ways and conduct a substantial drive for the technical improvement of production processes. It also promotes the work of enhancing the technical and cultural standards of the working people as a mass drive, the article notes.

The working people, it goes on, are enlisted in such educational system of studying while on the job as the technical training courses, factory higher special schools and factory colleges, to steadily raise their cultural and technical standards.

The three-revolution red flag movement is a powerful driving force that accelerates the building of socialism and communism at a rare speed, because it brilliantly applies the principles of the speed battle, the most revolutionary method of unfolding work and an active form of battle, the article says, and continues: It helps create an exceptionally high speed of advance in economic construction; it strengthens, first of all, the ideological revolution to give full play to the ardent loyalty and revolutionary zeal of the working people and, on the other hand, actively enhances their technical and cultural standards and firmly ensures the work of economic organization of the functionaries.



The article further says: Through this movement the requirements of the Chongsan-Ri spirit and the Chongsan-Ri method and the taean work system are carried into practice more successfully and the organization and guidance of economic work is substantially conducted in conformity with developing reality. This movement is a collective innovation movement mobilizing all the forces in the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks with active participation of the administrative and economic organs and working people's organizations under the guidance of the party organizations of the relevant units.

Life proves that the three-revolution red flag movement is a mass movement powerfully pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and accelerating socialist construction at an extraordinary speed, declares the article.

#### SIMULTANEOUS UN MEMBERSHIP 'PLOT' ASSAILED

SK150405Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 15 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The North and the South of Korea must not enter the United Nations before their reunification. They should enter it after the reunification or under the title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo as a single state after the institution of the confederation at least. This is the consistent stand taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But the domestic and foreign splittists including those of the United States, regarding the United Nations as a favourable arena for them, are hatching every conceivable plot to realize "simultaneous UN membership" of the North and South of Korea or "separate UN membership" of South Korea.

The splittists, describing the so-called "regime" of South Korea, which is a completely dependent regime and colonial puppet regime having no political, economic or military power and representing none of the Korean people as a "regime" exercising some sort of sovereignty, try to persuade even those countries which have state relations only with our country to establish relations with South Korea. And the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors, actively encouraged by their masters, are begging this or that country not to "adamantly oppose or obstruct" South Korea entering the United Nations. Ridiculous, indeed, is the attempt of the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime which is not qualified to be admitted to the United Nations, standing isolated and rejected internally and externally.

The "simultaneous UN membership" of the North and the South of Korea and the "separate UN membership" of South Korea claimed by the splittists are all designed to legalize the partition of Korea by applying to divided Korea the international practice that a country admitted to the UN has its existence and authority recognized as an independent state. All the plots of the splittists to create "two Koreas" through the United Nations are entirely illegal and run counter to the will and desire of our people and the world peace-loving people who unanimously aspire after the reunification of Korea.

Therefore, our people who enjoy the unqualified support of the world peace-loving people denounce the splittists "two Koreas" plot in the name of the nation, branding it as a criminal act insulting our people and trampling underfoot and prejudicing the dignity and sovereignty of our nation. Our people will not tolerate any manoeuvre to fix the split of the country. The splittists within and without must behave with discretion, clearly mindful that if they persist in the "two Koreas" plot, going against the will of our people for reunification, they will meet only a shameful fiasco.

## PAK TONG-CHIN ADDRESSES MISSION CHIEFS IN PARIS

Reads Choe's Statement

SK170128Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0119 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 17 Feb (HAPTONG)--Premier Choe Kyu-ha said today that North Korea was feared to start "a reckless military adventure toward South Korea in an attempt to get out of its internal and external difficulties." Premier Choe made the statement in a meeting of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs posted in Africa and the Middle East which was opened in Paris today to review the situations there and discuss ways for closer relations with countries there. In the address, read by Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, Choe urged the 24 mission chiefs to make further efforts to step up cooperation between Korea and countries in the regions. The Paris meeting, the second of its kind this year, will last until February 19. Ways to boost relations with nonaligned countries in trade and political fields will be among major subjects to be discussed.

Minister Pak, now in Paris on the second leg of his five-nation tour, will meet with his French counterpart de Guiringaud for talks on matters of common concern on February 20.

## Urges Friendly African, Mideast Ties

SK170325Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 17Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 17 Feb (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin today told overseas mission chiefs to pay attention to the surging nationalism and non-aligned policy of Middle East and African countries and to closely watch North Korea's attempt to make further inroads into the regions. Presiding over a meeting in Paris of Korean mission chiefs posted in the areas, Foreign Minister Pak said that their diplomatic efforts should be directed at further cementing friendly ties and cooperation with countries in which they are stationed.

With two non-aligned foreign ministers conferences scheduled for May and August, the minister said, North Korea is anticipated to intensify its diplomatic campaign to win support of Third World countries. "We should further consolidate our diplomatic base by making more efforts to expand the dialogue with all countries in the regions, a major force in the non-aligned world," Minister Pak went on.

Pointing out that the regions are not only a major export market but a key import source of strategic materials for the country, Pak also said that the mission chiefs should put up more efforts to help the country attain its export targets for the regions and to secure steady supply of resources from the areas.

## To Meet with Vance 6 March

SK170131Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0123 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, 17 Feb (HAPTONG)--South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin and his American counterpart Cyrus Vance are scheduled to have a meeting in Washington on March 6 to discuss matters of mutual concern including compensatory measures for the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea and joint strategy for possible United Nations debates on the Korean question, government sources here said today.

Minister Pak, now in Paris to preside over a meeting of Korean mission chiefs stationed in the Middle East and African regions, will visit the U.S. from March 2. He will meet with Secretary of State Vance on March 6 for talks and probably pay a courtesy call on President Jimmy Carter, the sources said. High on the agenda of the scheduled Pak-Vance meeting will be quid pro quo for the planned U.S. troop phaseout from Korea, relations between the two countries affected by the alleged Korean influence-buying in the U.S. Congress and general review of the recent situation in East Asia.

#### NAM TOK-U CALLS FOR CLOSER ROK-U.S. ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK1710122Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0113 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 17 Feb (HAPTONG)--Emphasizing the mutually complementary role of both the Korean and U.S. economies, Deputy Premier Nam Tok-u Thursday called for a closer economic partnership between the two nations for the development of the Asian and Pacific region.

Addressing a Korea and U.S. association meeting held at the Chosun Hotel in downtown Seoul, Nam, who is also economic planning minister, said both South Korea and the U.S. should undertake joint investment activities in developing countries to assist them in their efforts to develop their economies. Nam suggested a new type of investment partnership between the two nations in which the U.S. offers technology and marketing experience while Korea provides construction service and materials. This is a highly desirable type of partnership in view of the mutually supporting role of the economies of Korea and the U.S., Nam told the gathering.

The deputy premier also said South Korea intends to liberalize foreign currency payments for technology and service imports which will support development of key domestic industries.

#### ASSEMBLY TO RECONFIRM STAND ON DIPLOMATS' TESTIMONY

SK170840Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 17 Feb (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp plans to make clear once again its stand rejecting the U.S. congressional demand for testimony by Korean diplomats before its panels now investigating the alleged Korean influence-buying in Washington.

The National Assembly will reconfirm Seoul's position that former Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Tong-cho and other diplomats will not be available for American congressional investigation of the alleged Korean scandal, according to a highly placed ruling Democratic Republican Party official today.

He said the stand will be reaffirmed in the next extraordinary house session opening February 25, noting diplomatic immunity provided in the Vienna Convention cannot be violated.

#### ISRAEL TO CLOSE SEOUL EMBASSY FOR 'BUDGETARY REASONS'

SK170850Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 17 Feb (HAPTONG)--Israel reportedly plans to close down its resident embassy in Seoul shortly for "budgetary reasons."

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy here said today his embassy will make an announcement on the plan and the timing of the intended closure within today. The Seoul government was known to have been notified of the Israeli plan this morning when Israeli Ambassador to Korea Emmanuel Ron visited Vice Foreign Minister Yun Ha-chong.

The embassy spokesman did not give reasons for the Israeli plan, other than saying that it has been decided upon by his home government for budgetary reasons. It was, however, understood here that the Israeli move grew out of its dissatisfaction over Korea's increasing move to expand diplomatic ties with Arab bloc countries, while still withholding the appointment of its ambassador to Israel.

In the meantime, a Korean Government source said today it would be desirable for both South Korea and Israel to maintain existing relations between them. The source said: "South Korea's basic position is that the existing friendly ties with Israel should be maintained."

Israel established diplomatic ties with South Korea in 1962 and has maintained a resident embassy in Seoul since then.

#### RPR RADIO CONDEMNS ROK-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES

##### Claims 'Breach of Campaign Promise'

SK161320Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1045 GMT 16 Feb 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "We Sternly Denounce the Joint South Korea-U.S. Operational Exercise"]

[Text] According to an announcement issued by the South Korean Defense Ministry on 15 February, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique, on the pretext of preparing against the danger of a baseless "southward invasion," will stage a large-scale joint operational exercise for 11 days from 7 to 17 March. This joint operational exercise will involve not only major units of the South Korean armed forces and U.S. forces in South Korea, but also U.S. Army, Air and Naval Forces and Marines from the continental United States and the Pacific Region. Thus the exercise will mobilize some 92,800 troops--the largest one of its kind, involving strategic deployment of U.S. Army, Air and Naval units to South Korea, air supremacy by the two air forces, close air support to ground troops, joint landing exercises and logistical support to task forces.

This is a very ominous move boosting the war atmosphere and further aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula. Moreover this is a breach of the U.S. authorities' [tanggukuaui] campaign promise and a criminal maneuver clearly showing the unchanging and unchangeable aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists.

As is well known, the U.S. imperialists, behind the curtain of U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea, are further strengthening combat capability of U.S. forces in South Korea and military aid to the Pak regime. They have been hellbent on staging war exercise rackets to ignite a new war. This is clearly shown by the following facts: the U.S. authorities concerned have dragged a lot of operational equipment and ammunition deployed in the continental United States and the western Pacific area into South Korea and reorganized some U.S. troops in South Korea into an armored unit; they have been freely clamouring from the very beginning of the new year such bellicose statements as "The United States is very responsible for the military balance in Asia," and "South Korea is an important site for combat strength balance exercises"; the U.S. administration requested \$336 million in military and economic aid for South Korea for fiscal 1979 in the first (?foreign aid bill) submitted to the U.S. Congress this year.



On 18 January the U.S. imperialists waged a war exercise racket against the North by mobilizing U.S. Marines and the (?first aviation wing) then stationed in Iwakuni and Okinawa, Japan. On 22 January they dragged F-15 "Eagle" planes into South Korea from the continental United States for a war exercise--the so-called "Operation Eagle." Moreover they now clamor that they will drag into South Korea up-to-date fighter planes including A-7D "Corsair" and F-111 swing-wing fighter-bombers in February and March.

Now it is said the United States is planning to wage an unprecedentedly large-scale war exercise in the name of "training in South Korea-U.S. combined operations" by mobilizing U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force units stationed in the continental United States and the Pacific area and including South Korean Army and U.S. troops in South Korea. How outrageous this is!

The object of the U.S. imperialists' increasingly frantic maneuvers for new war provocations is not only to forcibly perpetuate division of the Korean Peninsula and to make Korea their permanent colonial military base, but also to invade North Korea.

Today the United States wages war exercise rackets with the Pak regime in an attempt to prolong the clique--remaining life of the now isolated and rejected at home and abroad--through intentional heightening of tension on the Korean Peninsula. As we all know, our people and the world's progressive people unanimously call for the downfall of the fascist, nation-selling Pak Chong-hui clique, for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and for reunification and peace on the Korean Peninsula. In this situation the U.S. imperialists threaten our people, who are waging the antifascist and democratic struggles, by staging frantic war maneuvers on the pretext of a non-existent "threat of southward aggression." They are further plotting to free the Pak Chong-hui clique from its crisis and divert our people's attention, thus maintaining the system of colonial domination which is gradually disappearing from the world.

The joint operational exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique is an open challenge to our people--who demand reunification of the nation--and to the peace-loving people in the world, as well as being an unpardonable criminal act. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique should immediately stop the criminal war exercise racket of new war provocations and the U.S. imperialists should completely withdraw from Korea. If they continue the war racket, disregarding our masses' demands, they should know they will be burnt to death in the flames of the war they themselves cause.

## STATEMENT ON DUGERSUREN'S VISIT TO NEPAL PUBLISHED

OW171255Z Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1830 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 February (MONTSAME)--The necessity of further expanding and strengthening mutual contacts between the MPR and Nepal is stressed in a statement published here today on the official, friendly visit of M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, to Nepal. During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the ministers of foreign affairs of the MPR and Nepal exchanged views on questions of mutual relations, as well as on contemporary international problems of mutual interest, says the statement to the press.

They stressed the special importance of strengthening the process of relaxation of international tension and spreading it to all regions of the world. Mongolia and Nepal, the statement says, are in favor of universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, and believe that it is necessary to take concrete measures in this field.

The statement expresses the confidence that the recent visit of the MPR minister of foreign affairs to Nepal and Mongolian-Nepalese talks will contribute to the further development and strengthening of the many years of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. On behalf of his government M. Dugersuren invited K.R. Aryal, minister of foreign affairs of Nepal, to visit the MPR at a time convenient for him. This invitation was accepted with thanks.

[In a separate report on Dugersuren's activities in Nepal, MONTSAME at 1440 GMT reports, without further details, that he called on K.N. Bista, prime minister of Nepal, during his visit to Katmandu.]

## UNEN COMMENTARY SUPPORTS SRV ON CAMBODIA BORDER CONFLICT

OW171229Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 February (MONTSAME)--The SRV, a bastion of socialism in Southeast Asia, has been making persistent efforts to strengthen peace and the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Mongolian people warmly greet and support the SRV Government's new constructive proposals of 5 February, which confirm its good will in settling the Vietnamese-Cambodian relations, a UNEN commentator writes today.

UNEN draws attention to the fact that according to foreign press reports, the units and subunits of Cambodian troops participating in the border conflict with Vietnam are armed with Chinese weapons. Moreover, there are numerous Chinese military advisors in their ranks. The paper also notes that Cambodian diplomats in Hanoi left for Peking despite the absence of any reciprocal steps by the Vietnamese side after Cambodia broke off diplomatic relations between the two countries.

A tendency toward further intensification of the Vietnamese-Cambodian border conflict has caused anxiety to the progressive people the world over. Aggravation of the disputed territorial issues, first of all harms the interests of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and is alien to the historic tradition of their joint struggle. The Mongolian people believe that it is necessary to solve the Vietnam-Cambodian border conflict without delay on the basis of the SRV Government's repeated initiatives, the Mongolian paper stresses.



## VOPB ON NEED FOR SOLIDARITY AMONG NATIONALITIES

BK170959Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT  
16 Feb 78 BK

[Article: "The Correct Path for Equality and Solidarity Among All Nationalities"]

[Text] Burma is a country with many nationalities--Kachins, Karens, Kayahs, Chins, Mons, Arakanese, Shans, Burmans and so forth. In the past, the ruling classes--be they imperialists, Burmans, Shans, Mons or any other nationality--divided and oppressed the other nationalities, pursuing one-race and segregationist policies. They also oppressed and exploited the working masses who belonged to their own nationality. Therefore, genuine equality and solidarity among all the nationalities has never existed in Burma. To be able to oppress and exploit the people forever, the ruling classes created racial hatred, misunderstanding and conflicts.

From the time of British imperialism to the time of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League and the Union Party, all Burmese governments pursued this policy until they were eliminated. The Ne Win-San Yu military clique has today beautified this dismal legacy and given it a new name. Under such circumstances, genuine equality and solidarity have become even more remote.

That is why the Burma Communist Party and all the nationalities are fighting with all available weapons against the military government, which depends on imperialism, maintains feudalism, fosters bureaucrat capitalism and practices capitalist racism. They are counterattacking the military government's reactionary civil war with a revolutionary civil war, and the people's struggle is gaining momentum daily.

To check the rising revolutionary tide, the military government employs all kinds of cunning methods. They celebrate their sham Union Day annually on a grand scale. They invite their followers who betray genuine equality and solidarity among the nationalities, addressing them as "honorable representatives," "citizens of the union," "blood brothers" and "brothers." These followers eat, drink and enjoy themselves on this occasion.

The military government prints pamphlets on its policies and aspirations and forces the people to discuss and support their policies and goals. The military government also uses the pamphlets as textbooks at the Central Institute of Political Science and at the Academy for Development of National Groups, and loudly advertises them on the radio and in newspapers. They thus try to hide their true nature by "kicking sand into the eyes of the people of all nationalities." They try to trick the people into believing that they are true revolutionary heroes--redeemers and preservers of national solidarity.

Meanwhile they slander the revolutionary forces fighting for genuine equality and solidarity, calling them "saboteurs" and "insurgents." Despite the government's tricks and lies, facts reveal their true color. Only facts can help one decide correctly what is false, what is genuine, what is right and what is wrong.

All our nationalities are being ruthlessly oppressed under the rule of the military government. They have lost all their democratic rights. They can no longer express their true wishes and opinions. One can now only hear the gunfire of executioners; the smell of gunpowder and blood has replaced the smell of democracy.

Economically, all the nationalities are being mercilessly robbed and exploited. To divide the people, the military government has created economic disparity. Some regions are used only for producing raw materials, and nothing has been done for the progress and development of their residents. Some nationalities are still using ancient methods of clearing the mountains for cultivation. As a result, agricultural production is very low and the people remain backward, exploited and oppressed.

The educational level of the nationalities is also very low because of the military government's oppressive, divisive policies. They are still unable to free themselves from the bog of the semicolonial education system. Most Kachins, Karens, Kayahs, Chins, Shans and other nationalities, like the poor Burmans, cannot go to school. There are not enough schools, and there are only one or two teachers for every 100 or 200 students. It is learned that there are no schools at all in Tamu of Chin State--one of the most backward states. But this is not unusual. There are also many university graduates who are still unemployed. The future of youth who could not go to school or finish their education is rather dark.

With regard to health, there are outbreaks of cholera, malaria, jaundice, influenza and other contagious diseases. However, people cannot afford medical treatment because they are too poor. Moreover, medicines are scarce. Unable to receive continuous and full treatment because of a scarcity of medicines and prohibitive prices on the black market, the patients suffer a great deal.

There are also many imitation medicines in this age of sham socialism under the military government. So, patients die or develop new diseases as a result of taking imitation medicines. This is very common; one could give endless examples.

It is evident today that whatever the military government says or does only reflects the views, mentality and interests of their exploiting class. The military government's slogans such as "Equality of all nationalities," "Solidarity," and "Living in unity forever," have become monotonous, cheap jokes.

To achieve genuine equality and solidarity among the nationalities, the falsity of the military government's acts, its oppressive and exploitative class nature, its plots to permanently oppress and exploit all the nationalities and its divisive acts must be exposed without hesitation or indecision. In so exposing and attacking the military government, it is necessary to mainly use the people's democratic armed struggle being waged by all the nationalities and to supplement it with other kinds of struggle.

A separate struggle by an individual nationality will never succeed. All nationalities must unite and fight together with the oppressed and exploited Burmans. The common enemy--the military government--will be eliminated only when all the oppressed classes fight together, not on racial grounds, but with the view that the racial struggle is a class struggle. This path alone will lead to the achievement of genuine equality and solidarity among all our nationalities.

#### BRIEFS

THAI BOATS SEIZED--A gunboat of the Burma Navy, patrolling between Mergui islands and Kawthaung, on 29 January seized four Thai fish-poaching boats manned by a total crew of 26 Thai nationals and 3 Burmese, as well as a Burmese smuggling boat with a crew of 21 men. The Burmese smuggling boat, which was learned to be heading for Penang in Malaysia, was carrying about 400,000 pounds of smuggled rubber. The five boats, together with contraband goods with a total value of more than 1 million kyats, were handed over to the Mergui Customs Department on 30 January. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 7 Feb 78 p 4 BK]

## COMBINED FRONTLINE-REAR BASE EFFORTS DEFEAT SRV

BK170330Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Text] Under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, our collective worker-peasant masses have reached a lofty political awareness and attach greater importance to the nation than to their own lives. They all nurture deep hatred for the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy aggressors who still want to enslave our country and people. Their words and actions clearly prove that they still cling to this ambition. As a matter of fact, despite their shameful defeat on 6 January 1978 the Vietnamese aggressors continue criminal activities against our territory.

For example, in the northeastern region the Vietnamese aggressors continue to shell and machinegun people's villages, homes and cattle and to send their forces to most arrogantly violate our territory along Route 19 and in the area of O Tang. However, on all these occasions our heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army has beaten the Vietnamese forces and driven them back to their territory.

In the eastern region, Vietnamese forces continue to shell, strafe and send troops; but our army has routed all these enemy forces and pushed them back to their territory.

In the southwestern region, the Vietnamese aggressors recently sent armed forces supported by tanks and airplanes, near Kompong Krasang, Kach Andet district, Takeo Province; along the banks of the lower Bassac River, Kaoh Thom district in the Sang-Kaoh Thom sector; and so on. On all these occasions our army routed the Vietnamese and drove them back to their territory.

Besides these activities, the Vietnamese have sent spies and commando groups to carry out espionage, subversion and sabotage and to kill our people and plunder and destroy their economy. But all these enemy activities have also been successively smashed by our army. Our army and people have won victory after victory because they have the most correct KCP which has constantly provided them with training and has inculcated in them revolutionary political, ideological and organizational principles, and because our army has adhered to the absolute stand of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Another important factor in these victories is the fact that the collective system of our masses of workers and peasants has taken deep root in our national society.

In this collectivist system of equality and justice, our masses of collective workers, peasants, and army have struggled to serve the nation and the people according to their respective tasks without receiving any personal benefits such as salaries, rank, prestige or title. In fact, they have always been interested only in freedom, unity, their cooperatives and national society as a whole as distinct from private property. They are resolute in striving to build, strengthen, expand and preserve forever the party's principle of collectivism, both at the frontline and in the rear areas.

Our profound and vigorous revolution has made our frontline soldiers, now striving to smash all Vietnamese aggressive activities, the great steel rampart of a permanent and effective defense for the nation's and people's security.

As for those in the rear areas who are now on the offensive to increase production to build the country into a prosperous nation by leaps and bounds, they have become a strong support for the frontline.

Due to our pure socialist collective system, the frontline soldiers and those in the rear bases share the same revolutionary sentiments and are helping each other in the national defense task and in the struggle to expel the Vietnamese who have committed crimes against our Democratic Cambodia. The Vietnamese aggressors' crimes against our country and collectivist system are adding fuel to the fire. The flames of national and class hatred have spread throughout the country.

Our army at the front has turned these flames of hatred into the goal of smashing the Vietnamese aggressors who continue to harass and encroach upon our territory. The Vietnamese aggressors have suffered crushing defeats in all their activities.

Our collective workers and peasants in the rear bases have turned this national hatred into a strong solidarity behind the KCP by vigorously striving to fulfill their respective tasks. Our revolutionary workers in our factories and workers union have been engaged in the offensive to increase the production of farm tools and other equipment such as motorpumps and rice threshers to meet our cooperative peasant's demands. All these production activities have been carried out day and night without letup.

Our cooperative peasants throughout the country--those in the plains, mountainous regions and along the riverbanks--have struggled to defend and harvest the rainy season rice, grow dry season rice, and all sorts of secondary crops in order to link their efforts to those on the front. While living and working by the party's collectivist system, our collective workers and peasants, firmly adhering to the party's political, ideological and organizational principles and devoted to solidarity and unity behind the KCP, have vigorously defended the country and brought rapid changes to the nation.

Our masses of collective workers and peasants have pledged to strengthen and expand the party's socialist collectivist system and to defend and build the country into a strong, powerful and prosperous nation by leaps and bounds.

#### UNION WORKERS CONTRIBUTE TO NATIONAL DEFENSE, CONSTRUCTION

BK160959Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Text] When in September, October, November, December 1977 and in early January 1978 many Vietnamese enemy divisions, escorted by hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces and sometimes supported by airplanes, trust deep into our territory, they massacred our people along the southeastern and southwestern frontier more savagely than the Thieu-Ky clique had done previously. At the same time, they set fire to or stole rice which was still in the fields and or in the granaries. They stripped tons of rice from our fields, and took it to their country.

These ferocious, fascist acts of aggression by the Vietnamese have caused our people and army along the border and throughout the country to nurture a deep hatred for the Vietnamese enemy.



Now and in the past, our army has displayed its indignation for the Vietnamese by dedicating all its moral and physical strength and by sacrificing without regret the valuable lives of soldiers in the struggle to smash and expunge the Vietnamese from our territory.

As for our cooperative peasants throughout the country, they have transformed their indignation into strength and have embarked on a vigorous offensive to harvest their rice both day and night and without thinking of their fatigue, and to defend their crop in the most stubborn manner. To display their indignation, they have engaged in the offensive to grow dry season rice and to build irrigation systems enthusiastically.

In particular, our revolutionary workers have also displayed their indignation by raising their revolutionary vigilance and by launching the offensive to increase production of goods for agriculture and the people's needs. Our revolutionary transport department workers have been responsibly engaged in the offensive to transport manufactured goods produced by our union workers in various factories to our army at the front and to our cooperative peasants at all production bases.

Our revolutionary workers have always recalled that for the past 2 years and more they have continuously and relentlessly tried to produce cloth, scarves, bricks, tiles, and nails in order to heal the wounds of the war of aggression and destruction of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to rehabilitate the economy, build the country and rapidly raise our people's standard of living. But as soon as our people made some progress in their effort to rebuild their villages and districts, the Vietnamese enemy launched an invasion and caused destruction in our country. As they think of this invasion, our revolutionary workers become even more indignant, nurture grudges against the Vietnamese and double their effort to fulfill their respective tasks.

The principles of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and collectivism which our revolutionary workers have always adhered to are being further strengthened in their flaming hatred of the Vietnamese enemy and in the flaming struggle to fulfill their tasks and contribute to smashing the Vietnamese enemy.

Responding to our party's and government's appeal, our union workers at all factories and worksites are striving to work without thinking of the size or nature of their tasks. In fact, since January, our revolutionary workers in various factories and worksites in Phnom Penh have assigned one portion of their labor forces to help harvest the rice alongside the army and our people in the areas surrounding Phnom Penh, including Boeng Cheung Ek, Baku, Pak Sampeou, Prey Sar, Boeng Bayap, Kambol and so on, because in 1977 our people and army grew a much more abundant rice crop than previously.

Our fraternal workers permanently assigned to increase production in various factories, workshops and worksites have also intensified their effort to fulfill their respective tasks with greater vigor, according to the correct revolutionary view and firm belief that if they can produce more farm tools and other necessities and transport them on time to our people at all cooperatives, our army will have even greater energy to defend our frontiers, territorial waters, sea and islands. Because of this effort, enemies of all stripes--especially the Vietnamese--will never be able to penetrate our territory to commit aggression, annex our territory, destroy our people's property and kill our people.

At the same time, the people's living conditions along the border who have been victimized by Vietnamese criminal acts, including shelling from their territory into our territory and espionage and sabotage activities by their commando groups in our people's villages, will be better secured.

In brief, after realizing the ferocious and savage acts committed by the Vietnamese along the border, and after better knowing the true expansionist and annexationist nature of the Vietnamese aggressors who refuse to abandon their strategy against Cambodian territory and the Indochinese federation strategy, our union workers have tried to increase production in all fields, including production of goods for agricultural and consumer products. They have tried to contribute to the tasks of national construction, solving problems related to our people's life, improving their living conditions, smashing the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and national defense.

The above-mentioned effort of our union workers to fulfill all their tasks has clearly proved that although they remain in support areas, our fraternal union workers are closely and permanently linked with the frontline.

#### SVAY RIENG DISTRICT HARVESTS, DEFENDS RICE

BK170430Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Samraong district is located in Svay Rieng sector, eastern region. It is bordered to the north by Romeas Hek district, to the south by Prasot district, to the west by Meanchey Thmei district and to the east by Vietnam.

After our heroic revolutionary army and people smashed the Vietnamese aggressors and drove them from our territory, our cooperative peasants and male and female youth in our mobile units in Samraong district, with flaming national and class hatred for the Vietnamese, joined hands in launching an offensive to rebuild their villages and homes and to harvest and defend that rice which escaped the Vietnamese enemy's plunder and destruction.

Our cooperative peasants and youth in our mobile units in Samraong district are now relentlessly on the offensive to harvest the rainy season rice. To date they harvested most of it. Only a small part of the crop grown on fields adjacent to the Cambodian-Vietnam border--including the areas around Bos Mon Point Toeng and Thna Thnong communes--remains to be harvested.

Although the Vietnamese enemy continues to strafe and shell our territory, our youth in mobile units and our cooperative peasants remain resolved to harvest and defend this rice to prevent it from being destroyed in any way. Labor brigades have been assigned to collect all rice ears remaining in the fields.

Our cooperative peasants and youth in Samraong district pledge to rapidly harvest and defend this rice and use it to improve their living conditions and help our army on the frontline struggling to smash and expel the Vietnamese who continue their provocative, aggressive activities. They are determined to forever defend national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity, and to contribute to the national construction task.

## AUSTRALIAN MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY PRAISES CAMBODIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

BK170550Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Excerpt] On 9 February the Australian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party's organ, VANGUARD, carried an article entitled "Under the Guidance of the KCP With Comrade Pol Pot as Leader, the Cambodian People Are Scoring Fresh Victories in Socialist Construction and in the Struggle Against the Aggressors".

The article noted that it took the Cambodian people only 5 years to eliminate the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the local puppet fascist clique, achieving the great victory of national liberation on 17 April 1975.

Since liberation, the Cambodian people have raised the banner of the socialist construction offensive to immediately rehabilitate the economy and increase production. Cambodia has established farming cooperatives throughout the country and has been developing its industry. Democratic Cambodia has no food problems. All these achievements were scored under the KCP's guidance which has united all the forces which it could reconcile. The article went on to say that at present the KCP is in the process of leading the socialist construction struggle. Democratic Cambodia is now serving as an excellent example to all countries with similar characteristics.

The article pointed out that the Cambodian people are united and have joined hands just as they did during the periods of struggle against the French and U.S. aggressors. Because of the strength of Cambodia's unity and solidarity, the new aggressors are being smashed and driven from Cambodia the same way earlier aggressors were.

## NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION

BK170937Y Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 17 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Feb (KPL)--The Soviet economic delegation led by Viktor Livyenko, vice chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, called on Nouhak Phoumsavan Lao vice premier and minister of finance, yesterday afternoon. The delegation was accompanied by Khamma Phomkong, Lao vice minister of industry and trade. Mitrofan Podolskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, was present.

The Lao vice premier had a cordial conversation with Viktor Livyenko and his companions. The two sides were pleased at the constant development of relations and economic cooperation between the two countries.

## PHOUN SIPASEUT ATTENDS VIENTIANE COMMAND AWARDS MEETING

BK170939Y Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 17 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Feb (KPL)--The command of the Vientiane military subsector convened a conference from February 1 to 5 to commend army units and individuals for their excellent achievements last year.

Delegates from various units and many officers and men in the subsector who have recorded outstanding exploits attended the conference. Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice premier; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, minister at the Premier's Office and chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army; Deuan Sounnalat, vice minister of interior, war veterans and social affairs; and senior officers and representatives of mass organizations attended the closing session of the conference.

Four units and 55 officers and men were awarded the Itsala (Freedom) and Phila-Athan (Valour) orders, third class. Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut warmly commended these units and individuals and pointed out the glorious tasks of the armed forces in the subsector. He asked them to constantly heighten vigilance over all enemy acts and schemes of sabotage, stand ready to fight and contribute to economic construction.

## ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT 'FRATERNAL VIETNAMESE' SCORED

BK161318Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial: "Maintain Strict Vigilance and Smash All Enemy Schemes To Destroy and Sabotage Our New Regime"]

[Text] Under the brilliant new regime and with the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP and the LPDR Government, in the past 2 years and more of defending and building our beloved country the Lao army and all our nationalities have enthusiastically and diligently carried out the political duties outlined by our party in the new period, thus steadily changing the face of our country and making the future of our new regime brighter.

However, refusing to allow our country to freely advance along the epochal political line outlined by our party and our people to freely build and develop our country as they desire, the imperialists, reactionary forces and their reactionary henchmen have tried with all kinds of cunning, evil schemes to sabotage and destroy our new regime, block the advance of the Lao revolution and cause disturbances among our various nationalities.



Their reactionary henchmen have slandered the correct line and policies of our party and state, spreading deceitful propaganda to create discord among our people as well as between our people and other fraternal socialist countries, namely the fraternal Vietnamese people, and creating disturbances among our people.

Accordingly our soldiers, cadres and people are asked to maintain strict revolutionary vigilance, resolutely smash all evil enemy schemes, securely defend our country and effectively maintain national security and public order in society. This is the primary duty of our army and people, both now and in the future.

To maintain strict revolutionary vigilance, we must clearly show our political line and attitudes. For example, our political line must be pure. We must correctly learn to distinguish friends from foes. The enemies of our country and revolution are those who work to sabotage and destroy our new regime and to block our revolution's advance. At the same time, we must be confident in the party leadership and in the revolution, constantly and firmly foster and sharpen our revolutionary stand, maintain strict organizational vigilance, strictly adhere to discipline and rules, remedy all misdeeds and erroneous attitudes, and oppose all the enemies' evil schemes. We must especially oppose their deceitful psychological warfare tactics which in the past successfully lured some of our cadres, combatants and people to fall for their tricks, thus damaging our tasks in general. In addition, to heighten revolutionary vigilance we must maintain combat readiness at all times, conduct constant patrols in areas within our jurisdiction, keep the secrets of the country and the army, and maintain vigilance in moving about and performing routine tasks so that security will be assured. Moreover, we must closely follow the enemies' activities and constantly explain the enemy's situation and our duties to all combatants in our respective units, encouraging them to remain vigilant at all times.

Only through correctly performing these duties will we be able to heighten our vigilance, smash the enemy's dark designs and defend labor for building the country and a new, better life for our various nationalities, thereby helping brilliantly complete the tasks of socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country as outlined by our party, and rapidly advancing our country toward socialism.

#### SIANG PASASON URGES COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF PARTY POLICIES

BK140945Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Feb 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 14 February editorial: "It Is Necessary To Firmly Grasp and Correctly Implement the Party's Policies"]

[Text] Party plans and policies have been adopted in accordance with the common line of the party in each period of revolution. Their purpose is to help implement the party's common line. This is why after setting forth the common line, our party has also issued various plans and policies for implementing its common line in each sector of society. Our party's common line conforms with the laws governing socialist development in our country, with current requirements and with the aspirations of all our nationalities. It is therefore a correct line broadly supported by our various nationalities.

These correct plans and policies conform with the common interests of the various nationalities, and will therefore certainly be wholeheartedly supported by the people.

However, after the party has set forth plans and policies, cadres and party members must publicize and explain them so that all the people profoundly understand and clearly accept them as correct policies which genuinely serve the interests of the nation and the people themselves. This is necessary in order to gain popular support for the policies. The people can then be organized and guided to implement the party's policies. If the people fail in this, we will have nothing to show but the paper on which they had been written.

To insure that the party's plans and policies are accepted and thoroughly implemented by all the people, our cadres and party members must first grasp those plans and policies firmly. They must extensively study the plans and policies in order to profoundly understand their significance and the role they play in the party's common line.

Cadres and party members must also clearly understand the spirit and essence of the plans and policies, and carefully study their content so they can answer the people's questions and refute enemy attempts to distort the facts and sabotage implementation of our plans and policies. Implementation of all the party's policies will benefit the people and will therefore adversely affect the enemy's plans. This is why the enemy is likely to spread all kinds of propaganda distorting the facts and sabotaging implementation of the aforementioned plans and policies.

We must also learn how to effectively publicize party plans and policies in accordance with the specific conditions in each locality. Cadres and party members must continually work to insure that the people profoundly understand and accept these policies. If the people do not clearly understand the policies, one must try to explain them in different ways.

After the people clearly understand the policies, they must be organized and guided in implementing them. Even while implementing the policies, one must still explain them to the people and answer their questions. Only thus can the party's policies be correctly and thoroughly implemented.

#### BRIEFS

ARMY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PRODUCTION--According to incomplete statistics, our army scored brilliant achievements in food production and livestock raising last year. For instance, we managed to harvest 2,200 tons of paddy and 2,500 tons of starchy crops and to raise 526,000 fish; 7,558 head of buffalo, cows and goats; 5,899 pigs; and 35,000 chickens and ducks, which produced a total of 700 tons of meat. The entire army is now striving to attentively further expand these achievements so as to score yet greater victories in production in 1978. [Excerpt] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 12 Feb 78 BK]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO BERLIN--Vientiane, 9 Feb--A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Thavi Giangbiacha, chairman of the children's committee, on February 7 left Vientiane for Berlin to attend the international art festival to be held there 13-20 February. [Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK]

## UPPADIT SENDS NOTE TO IENG SARY ON BORDER SITUATION

BK170052Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun has sent an official note to Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary urging that he help put a stop to the border skirmishes which flared up in the past week. The note was delivered "2 days ago" by Thai ambassador to Vientiane, Mr Set Herabat, to the Cambodian ambassador based on the Laotian capital, Mr Sam San, according to well-informed sources. The sources told the NATION that Mr Uppadit said in the note to Ieng Sary, whom he met during his 4-day visit to Phnom Penh earlier this month, that Cambodian troops had continued to attack some government outposts and villages in the Thai territory despite the understanding reached in Phnom Penh during Mr Uppadit's visit.

The note also detailed damages and the losses of lives incurred by the skirmishes. About 300 Thai villagers in Ubon Ratchathani and 50 others in Buriram Province had been abducted in two separate incidents in the past week by intruding Cambodian troops.

The Thai foreign minister requested the Cambodian leader to help halt the border skirmishes for the sake of peace and good relations between the two countries. Mr Uppadit reportedly expressed his "regrets and concern" over the continuing skirmishes despite the widely-publicized "agreement" reached in Phnom Penh to normalize relations between the two countries, according to the sources.

Sources in Vientiane said that Thai Ambassador Set and his Cambodian counterpart there had met to discuss the border incidents. The foreign minister has reportedly assigned Ambassador Set to discuss with the Cambodian ambassador in Vientiane to seek ways and means of setting up a joint committee as soon as possible to prevent and resolve future border conflicts.

## Military Officials Comment

BK161526Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Lt Gen Phin Keson, chief of the Information Office, Supreme Command Headquarters, this morning gave a press briefing to newsmen at the Central Security Command concerning two border incidents in Ubon Ratchathani and Buriram. Lt Gen Phin Keson said the soldiers will do their best to protect national sovereignty and the security of the people according to government policy, including armed reprisals, self-defense training for the villagers as well as protection of people's property. The armed reprisals might be violent in some cases, but this has nothing to do with the Thai and Cambodian governments' efforts to normalize relations.

Lt Gen Phin Keson noted that while the effort to normalize relations between Thailand and Cambodia has achieved a certain success, that is, negotiations have already taken place, border clashes still occur. He attributed this to several factors, including poor contact and communication between the central government of Cambodia and its military outposts along the border and also to the lack of effective control of the border posts by the central authorities. Although border incidents should have no effect on relations, such incidents cannot be dismissed, he said. What we can do to protect ourselves when a border incident takes place, he said, is to counterattack and defend our independence, sovereignty, our people's lives and property.

Concerning the two border incidents, the 2d Army Region deputy chief of staff, Col Loet Kanitthanaka, reported that on 9 and 10 February a number of terrorists and Cambodian troops surrounded Paet Um village in Nam Yun district, Ubon Ratchathani. They captured about 300 villagers as well as their cattle. There were about 70 to 80 houses in the village, and about 400 to 500 people. This village is known for its stiff resistance to terrorists' efforts to take it over since 1971. This village was a real obstacle to the terrorists' effort to expand their area of operation, because terrorists had never been able to infiltrate the village.

Another incident took place in Baranai village, Lahan Sai district, Buriram Province. On 15 February about 100 terrorists attacked the village and set fire to 15 houses. They took about 50 villagers and their property with them.

The 2d Army Region deputy chief of staff noted that it is possible that the terrorists took villagers with them because they need farm laborers. The Thai villagers are treated badly, because the Cambodians consider them a different people. Their presence also forces their families to follow them into Cambodia. This means more laborers for the Cambodians, he said.

As for the general situation in the area, the 2d Army Region deputy chief of staff said the situation is becoming more and more serious, because local terrorists are now coordinating with Cambodian troops. They receive full support from the latter, in weapons as well as in training. There is even a training school. Their aim is to set up a liberated zone. The military, he said, is doing its best to protect the people. It provides several villages with security forces. The military has not taken any strong measures so far since political negotiations are still going on between the Thai and Cambodian governments. Nevertheless, the military is ready to take action if the government so orders.

#### Journalists Visit Trat

EK161150Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Feb 78 p 16 BK

[Text] A group of Bangkok reporters who went to observe the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border in Trat Province following the recent attack by Khmer Rouge soldiers in Khlong Yai district reported on 13 February that the provincial governor, Mr Phison Sunthontham, as well as some government officials were there to inspect the area. They were met by about 300 people who protested the authorities' indifference which led to their being victims of the attack. They also questioned the provincial governor over the delay in providing aid to the people.

The provincial governor told them that the province was not remaining idle but it usually takes some time to get relief aid through various official channels. The people then requested weapons for self defense, and were disappointed when told the province had no weapons to provide them. The provincial governor tried to explain the situation to the people and got them to better understand the problem.

On 13 February a marine unit was sent to clear the area along the Banthat Mountain range near the Trat-Khlong Yai highway where the recent attack took place.

On 14 February reporters met with the deputy governor, Somphong Phatsuwan and inquired about the people's protest. He said he sympathized with the people--they were panicked and wanted help. Meanwhile, the province has no power to order troops to move in to give help to the people. He said about 60 to 70 percent of the people have already moved away from Khlong Yai district for fear of more attacks by the Khmer Rouge.



Asked about the losses in the recent attack, the deputy governor said officials are making an assessment and this will be reported to the Interior Ministry for further assistance. Asked which Cambodians were responsible for the recent attacks, the deputy governor said they were rightist Cambodians who have lost power. Anyway, he added, Cambodian attacks along the common border is too complicated a matter for him to answer.

As for the border attacks believed to be the work of Khmer Rouge, the Information Office of the Supreme Command Headquarters announced that the Thai-Cambodian border conflicts are both advantageous and disadvantageous for the country. The government, it stated, is trying its best to improve the situation and to restore peace to the area.

The same day reporters met the deputy Border Patrol Police commissioner, Pol Maj Gen Soem Yakhasem, and asked him about reports that Cambodian refugees have fled from their center and joined with members of the Free Cambodian Movement in carrying out subversive activities against the Khmer Rouge and that it was this that led to the Khmer Rouge attacks on the Thai living along the border. Maj Gen Soem declined to answer the question saying he did not want to interfere with the work of others. He noted that it is not the duty of Border Patrol Policemen to control refugees camps, but to make arrests whenever there is a clash and to send the culprits to the local authorities.

#### POST Editorial

BK170222Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Feb 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Doubts on the Border"]

[Text] In the last few days 50 Thai villagers have been abducted, two killed and others injured, and a number of houses burnt down in raids along the Thai-Cambodian border. Those on the spot attribute the raids to the Khmer Rouge, but the prime minister has mentioned the possibility that an unidentified "third hand" could be involved.

For whatever cause, and by whomever they are instigated, things are going on on this border which are contrary to what all of us had come to expect as a result of the recent Thai-Cambodian talks. Two weeks ago when our foreign minister returned from Phnom Penh he said a new era in Thai-Khmer relationships had begun. Forget the past, and let's uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence was the essence of what he said had been agreed with the Khmers.

It would be easier to forget the past and to have faith in the future if the present didn't provide so many reminders of the very things that made the past so unpalatable. The things that most Thais would like to forget are the border raids but forgetting and forgiving does not come so easily when the same sort of raids are continuing. And in the absence of any amplification of the prime minister's reference to a "third force," a great many people are going to be left with the idea that the Khmer leopard has not really changed his spots despite the purring noises made in Phnom Penh.

If it is the Khmers who have carried out these raids, then the big question is why. The foreign minister revealed on his return that "the Cambodians have said there is no reason for border disputes." That seems to suggest that there are no longer problems about border demarcation. The Cambodians have said they support the principles of peaceful coexistence and, if that means what it appears to say, there is no reason for the sort of things that have gone on in these last few days. A new suggestion has been put forward that there are communications problems in Cambodia and perhaps the new policy directives have not yet managed to reach the men in the field. Given the need to impress us with their good intent it seems extraordinary that whoever is in charge in Phnom Penh has not managed to get such an important message through in the time that has elapsed.

Doubts raised by the border incidents in no way imply any criticism of the government's policy of seeking to be friends with our neighbors. Nor is there an implied criticism of Minister Uppadit's hard work in Phnom Penh. The doubts raised reflect, however, the widely-held view that Cambodia has still to prove what she has apparently said.

#### GENERAL YOT DISCUSSES ASEAN TRIP, BORDER CLASHES

BK170520Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Deputy Army Commander Gen Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya--date not given]

[Text] [Yot] I am accompanying the prime minister on his visit to the ASEAN countries primarily to get acquainted with the various leaders of those countries. There are just a few scheduled tours of military facilities. The trip is designed to introduce us to ASEAN military leaders.

[Question] What facilities do you want to see?

[Answer] We cannot specify what we want to see. We want to study the organizational structure of the armed forces of the countries we visit. We also want to see their installations and weapons. Being fellow Asian countries, we can compare what they have to what we have. We can see only what we are allowed to see; we cannot tell them what we want to see. It is the same situation with us; we cannot allow visitors to see everything we have. What we want to see, perhaps, is what they don't want us to see. [laughter]

[Question] Who will mind the store while all of you are away?

[Answer] There will be no problem. Are you concerned? [laughter] You can help keep an eye on it. [laughter]

[Question] Will any additional preventive measures be taken in the areas bordering Cambodia in view of escalated activities there?

[Answer] We are not certain which party is responsible for the recent hostile activities. I do not believe the Cambodian Government wants the situation along the border to be what it is now. We tend to believe that either the Cambodian soldiers along the border are not being properly supervised by their superiors, or they are poorly disciplined. They are unlike our troops, who are obedient. This is only a supposition; we don't know what the actual problem is. Naturally, we feel that because the two governments desire good relations, they should take precautions to prevent undesirable incidents. However, since the incidents have occurred, we must find out why. We are still uncertain who is behind them, because the communist terrorists and other groups are known to be present in the areas in question. We will have to continue trying to find out.

[Question] We know at which points the attackers have carried out their activities, such as the Baranae and Kap Choeng areas; can't we do something about it?

[Answer] We have already deployed our forces at the important points, but we cannot deploy them along the entire border, which is quite long and includes mountains, forests and waterfront. The topography of the border makes it very difficult to guard its entire length. We must rely on villagers who have received arms training to help defend their villages. The villagers in the Non Mak Mun and Ta Phraya areas have been relatively effective in village defense work. We have created a fighting spirit and a love of their land among those people. They can be a big help if they seriously want to help. We do not have enough policemen and soldiers to guard the entire border.

[Question] The deputy chief of staff of the 2d Army Region stated today that a Khmer Rouge plan has been discovered in which Thai people will be herded into Cambodian territory to do agricultural work because Cambodia is facing a severe food shortage. How will this problem be tackled?

[Answer] We have no confirmation of a Cambodian shortage of manpower for agriculture. Most of the people living along the border are not of Thai stock, but of Cambodian origin. There were no problems in the past; people along the border used to be able to cross it freely. Since the occurrence of border problems, both sides have had to preserve their rights. People along the border at Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet used to cross into Cambodian territory to farm while Cambodian farmers farmed on Thai soil. There were no problems then.

#### KRIANGSAK DEPARTS FOR JAKARTA, BEGINS ASEAN TOUR

BK170612Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 17 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, his wife and party departed Don Muang Airport at 1030 today for a 12-day official visit to ASEAN countries, ending 28 February. The prime minister and party will first visit Indonesia and then the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. They will spend 3 days in each country.

The party includes, in addition to the prime minister and his wife: Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Communications Minister Gen Surakit Maiyalap, Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Prida Kannasut, Commerce Minister Nam Phunwatthu, Industry Minister Kasem Chatikawanit, Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Somphon Bunyakhup, Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Secretary to the Prime Minister Gen Phon Thanaphu, Deputy Army Commander Gen Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya, Director General of the Political Department Owat Suthiwat Naruphut, Police Director General Pol Gen Monchai Phankhongchun, Public Relations Department Director General Kamchat Kiphanit, Deputy Director General of the Protocol Department Sala Siwarak, and President of the Thai Chamber of Commerce Op Wasurat. Twenty-four people are accompanying the official visitors in an unofficial capacity, as well as 15 representatives of the press.

The prime minister told the press prior to his departure that general topics, including trade and economic issues, will be discussed during his party's meetings with leaders of the four ASEAN countries. He said that it is premature to say whether he will invite those leaders to visit Thailand.

#### NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK170223Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Feb 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Much To Be Done in 12 Days"]

[Text] It has become a common practice for Thai prime ministers to undertake the ASEAN pilgrimage. Possibly, because of the Asian custom of paying respect to elders, the newest head of government of a member country has to undertake the pilgrimage and pass muster with the senior heads of governments of other member countries. After all Indonesia's Suharto, the Philippines' Ferdinand Marcos and Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew appear to be permanent fixtures with Malaysia's Hussein Onn bidding fair to assume such a role. In this company Gen Kriangsak Chamanan is just a baby because he is a brand new prime minister and his ASEAN tour could have been predicted right on the day he took over the reins of the government. Lee Kuan Yew, ever sensitive to any subtle political change in the Thai-Malaysian peninsula, could not wait for this tour to be planned and so came to Bangkok in a hurry to see in which direction the weather-vane is pointed.

We have previously pointed out that the four-nation, 12-day tour which General Kriangsak starts today should not just be a ceremonial pilgrimage which would end with a statement on his return that the trip had strengthened ASEAN solidarity.

While this is the expected result, and since ASEAN matters cannot be bilaterally discussed except in general terms, we are hoping that something in concrete terms would emerge concerning bilateral problems. There are indications that General Kriangsak proposes to make this visit meaningful, the most important pointer being that he is taking with him the commerce minister, industry minister, deputy commander in chief of the army and the director general of the police department. This is about as high-powered a delegation that has ever left Bangkok and naturally this means there will be meat in the discussions that take place in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta and Manila.

Malaysia being our neighbour, naturally these is much to be discussed with Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn. There has been a tempest in a teacup over what some of our generals in the south have said about Thai-Malaysia joint operations against insurgents. Gen Yot Thephatsadin can assure Malaysian generals that the Thai army in the south has been harassed by secessionists and so the army men wanted to give preference to tackling that issue. There are also several other issues like fishing rights, smuggling across the border, etc.

In Singapore also, General Kriangsak will have his hands full since Lee is bound to bring up the subject of lowering tariff walls for more commodities and, in this matter, the presence of Commerce Minister Nam Phunwathu will be of great help. Meanwhile, Police Gen Monchai Phankongchun can look around and find out how cars are kept moving on Singapore roads.

At every stop there are substantial issues to be discussed and, considering the amount of time that has also to be spent on ceremony, General Kriangsak and members of his delegation will certainly return to Bangkok as tired men.

#### DELEGATION TO ATTEND MEKONG COMMITTEE MEETING IN HANOI

BK170158Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Dr Bunrot Binson will lead a four-man delegation to attend the first meeting of the interim Mekong Committee to be held in Hanoi on February 22.

The Thai delegation, which will leave Bangkok by train for Nong Khai enroute to Vientiane and Hanoi on Monday, includes Secretary General of the National Energy Authority Mr Prawit Ruyaphon, Director General of the International Organisation Department M. L. Phiraphong Kasemsi and a representative from the National Economic and Social Development Committee.

The meeting, which is to be chaired by Vietnam, will review all Mekong Committee's projects, including development of agriculture and Mekong Delta irrigation project. The projects have been pursued since 1958 by the Committee for Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (Mekong Committee), an intergovernmental body consisting of the four riparian states. The committee, however, has not met since the change of governments in Cambodia and Laos and the reunification of Vietnam, although work on long term planning and projects in Laos and Thailand have been proceeding separately.

#### KRIANGSAK SUGGESTS AMNESTY FOR SOME '6 OCTOBER' DEFENDANTS

BK171316Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Feb 78 pp1, 12 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan stated yesterday at Government House that he did not want to see the "6 October case" exploited. He requested that there be no fuss over it and that nobody try to play games to delay it.



He said it should be the responsibility of the court and the judges to make the decision. "If the 18 defendants are freed by the court, they are then innocent. But if the court rules that they are guilty, the government will immediately issue an amnesty law for them," the prime minister said. Anyway, the prime minister added, amnesty will only be granted to those convicted of treason, communism and assault on officials. Those convicted of lese majeste against the crown prince will not be granted amnesty.

#### NEWSMEN REFUTE ALLEGATIONS IN ARMY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

BK170941Y Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 13 Feb 78 pp1, 16 BK

[Summary] With reference to the leaking of a secret report on the behavior of some seven or eight newsmen which was submitted to Gen Soem na Nakhom, army commander in chief and Bangkok security director, by Maj Gen Chaloei Sa-nguansak, director of Army Intelligence, newspapermen are joining to oppose the Army Intelligence director for making the false report.

The secret military report named seven newsmen as follows: Chuphong Maninnoi, Phadet Phuripatiphan or "Phaya Mai", Santhat Wanitchaphan or "Song Khom", Prasan Mifuangsak or "Kachae"--all of DAO SIAM, Santi Wiriyarangsarit or "Typhoon" of THAI RAT, Tharet Susiwa or "Chat Choeng Doi" of DAILY TIME and Suthet Muanprasitwet or "Singto" of DAILY NEWS. "According to the military report, this group of newsmen worked together for personal, mutually shared gain. They promised never to doublecross one another. They met each Friday at a first-class hotel in the city to discuss their work or exchange information, and changed their meeting place every week. All of them sought information supporting attacks on their targets. However, before writing attacks, the newsmen phoned their intended targets to bargain for whatever they wanted. If any target refused their demands, they immediately wrote attacks on him until they achieved their aim. The military report also said that their targets included government officials who had become rich from corruption and politicians who had no supporting power.

The report is false, and will be very damaging to national security. There are several mistakes which can be cited immediately, such as, Tharet Susiwa is not "Chat Choeng Doi" of DAILY TIMES; "Chat Choeng Doi" is Suphap Khlikhachai. Another mistake is the report that Chupong Maninnoi is a son of Chot Maninnoi, "the late president of the Press Association of Thailand in 1975". In fact, Chot Maninnoi is still alive. DAO SIAM interviewed Chot Maninnoi and Prasan Mifuangsak, Suthet Muanprasitwet and Santhat Wanitchaphan whose names are on the list. All of them deplored the operation of the Army Intelligence Directorate. DAO SIAM also interviewed Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem na Nakhon on the report. "Gen Soem na Nakhom, army commander in chief yesterday told our reporter that this is like any other rumor. He believed the Army Intelligence director had no other intention than to forward information he had received to his superior. He himself, Gen Soem said, discarded the report, because it lacked substantive proof." General Soem said he only signed his name in acknowledgment of the report. He did not give any instruction on further action to be taken, since he did not believe the information was true.

#### Army Issues Clarification

BK170943Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Army 16 February Statement]

[Text] Certain newspapers have reported an Army Intelligence operation in such a way that might mislead the public.

The army thus issues the following clarification:

1. The intelligence section of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command has been entrusted with collecting all types of information, whether or not it affects national security. Information which affects national security will be submitted by the section to the Army Intelligence Department for further verification. Only that information which passes through the verification process is called intelligence--meaning that the information's authenticity has been verified. Information which does not affect national security will not be submitted to the Army Intelligence Department for verification, but will be submitted directly to high-level officials as general information. Examples of such general information are the content of current rumors and leaflets and news about protests and fires. This type of information must be regularly summarized and reported by the intelligence section of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command to its superiors.
2. The Army Intelligence Department director concurrently holds the position of the chief of the intelligence section of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command and, therefore, he signed the document in question which was addressed to his superiors.
3. Information which does not affect national security, but which might affect certain groups of people, is compiled by the intelligence section of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command for submission to its superiors. Such reports are made in the form of information memos, not intelligence reports.
4. The intelligence section of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command classified the report in question as "secret" because that report was intended for limited dissemination among those with "a need to know" and in order to prevent the disclosure of identities of those in the report, since the report contained unverified information.
5. The Bangkok peace-keeper assigned Maj Gen Chaloei Sa-nguansak, chief of the intelligence section of the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command, to meet newsmen concerned, in coordination with the presidents of the Press Association of Thailand and the Reporters Association of Thailand, on 13 February at the Reporters Association of Thailand facilities. All parties concerned have reached an understanding on the matter.

The army hereby informs the public and the press, so that they will correctly understand the matter.

The Army, 16 February 1978

#### BRIEFS

PRC ACROBATS MEET KRIANGSAK--On 10 February PRC Ambassador Chai Tse-min escorted 50 members of the Kwangtung junior acrobatic troupe to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House. Head of the troupe, Hua Chia, thanked the prime minister and the Thai people for their warm reception and expressed gratitude to the prime minister for attending the troupe's performance. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Feb 78 BK]

JAPANESE LOAN--The Japanese Government has pledged to extend a yen loan of up to 2.6 billion baht this year to finance various development projects in Thailand. Those projects include the communications system of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, the Din Daeng-Tha Rua Expressway, the Phitsanulok-Den Chai Highway, a major highway in Kanchanaburi Province, the telephone development project, development of small irrigation systems and road networks to help increase productivity. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK]

## AFRO-ASIAN LEADER HITS U.S. 'SLANDER' OF SRV UN ENVOY

OW161619Y Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Feb (VNA)--Yusuf as-Siba'i, general secretary of the Asian-African People's Solidarity Organisation, on 12 February said the U.S. Government's slander against the head of Vietnam's permanent representation to the United Nations has created a dangerous precedent in the relations between the United States and representatives of UN member countries with offices on U.S. territory.

In a statement Yusuf as-Siba'i came out strongly against that gross action of the United States against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and pointed out that such a slander contradicts the U.S. claim that it desires to normalise relations with Vietnam.

The statement called on the UN secretary general to take measures to ensure the normal activities of the permanent representative of Vietnam as well as of other UN member countries with offices on U.S. territory.

## CONTINUED WORLD SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND REPORTED

Castro, TRYBUNA LUDU

OW162020Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has expressed firm support for the stand of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam in their search for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam-Kampuchea border conflict to meet the immediate and long-term interests of the two nations and of the world's revolutionary movement.

In his message of congratulations to Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan on the 48th founding anniversary of the VCP, Fidel Castro reaffirmed the militant solidarity and lasting friendship between the peoples, parties and governments of Cuba and Vietnam.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU on 10 February said: As sincere friends of the heroic Vietnamese people and of the other peoples in Indochina, the Polish people fully support the new proposal made by the SRV Government in its 5 February statement.

Syria, Sri Lanka, USSR

OW161617Y Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Feb (VNA)--"We always believe in the correct line of the Vietnamese party and government," Khalid Banghdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, told Vietnamese Ambassador Long Thuan Phuoc in Damascus on February 13.

He said: "We fully approve the proposal made in the 5 February statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, because it is very fair and reasonable and clearly shows the Vietnamese people's good will and desire to preserve their militant solidarity with the fraternal Kampuchean people."

"We firmly believe that the Vietnamese comrades will overcome all difficulties and will settle this question in the spirit of existing fraternal friendship between the two nations who have shed blood for the independence and freedom of each country," he stressed.

The people's writers front and the cultural workers organisation in Sri Lanka issued a statement saying: "We are very surprised that the Kampuchean authorities call Vietnam the main enemy of Kampuchea. As a friend of both Vietnam and Kampuchea, we hold that only our enemies rejoice at this stand of the Kampuchean authorities. We cannot understand why Kampuchea refuses to respond to Vietnam's proposal for a peaceful settlement of problems concerning the relations between the two countries."

The statement said: "The Vietnamese people have endured sacrifices in their struggle against imperialist aggression. Vietnam doesn't want war, it only desires to live in peace with its neighbor".

In a statement, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee said: "The holding of negotiations between the two countries to peacefully settle problems of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea as proposed many times by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the only correct choice."

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions said in a statement that Kampuchea's refusal to negotiate and its increased armed provocations against Vietnam show that Kampuchea's stand runs counter to the Kampuchean people's interests and the cause of peace and social progress in Indochina and Southeast Asia. It pointed out that Vietnam's new constructive proposals are the basis to peacefully settle the dispute in keeping with the lasting and vital interests of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and of peace and security in that part of Asia.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PHAM VAN DONG VISIT TO INDIA

OW161713Y Hanoi VNA in English 1706 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Feb (VNA)--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today releases the following communique:

"At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, Premier Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will soon pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of India."

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT SUPPORTS DPRK 'TWO KOREAS' MEMORANDUM

OW161525Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[SRV Foreign Ministry 16 February statement]

[Text] On 1 February 1978 the DPRK Government issued a memorandum vehemently denouncing the U.S. imperialist and their lackeys for plotting to legalize the perpetual division of Korea and thereby create two Koreas. Meanwhile, they have introduced more modern weapons into South Korea and endeavored to strengthen their military forces and consolidate the fascist, dictatorial regime in South Korea.

The SRV Government fully supports the correct stand of the DPRK Government expounded in the aforementioned memorandum, and vigorously condemns all the U.S. imperialists' and their lackeys' plots and tricks designed to create two Koreas and sabotage the cause of Korean reunification.



The reunification of Korea must be settled by the Korean people themselves, without any foreign intervention. The SRV Government and the entire Vietnamese people resolutely support the fair and reasonable proposals and aims put forth by the DPRK Government with a view to achieving peace, sovereignty and national reunification, and will continue to support the Korean people's just cause until they have won complete victory.

Hanoi, 16 February 1978

U.S. WEAPONS SALES 'AGGRAVATE' MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

BK170300Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 15 February Secretary of State Vance announced that the United States had decided to sell \$4.8 billion worth of fighter aircraft to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Israel will be provided with 90 modern fighter aircraft--15 F-15's and 75 F-16's. This does not include 25 F-15's which the United States previously sold to Israel. Egypt will be sold 50 aircraft and Saudi Arabia 60.

Vance brazenly claimed that these modern U.S. planes would further increase Israel's military capability. Over the past 6 years, the United States has provided Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia with \$7 billion worth of weapons, seriously aggravating the situation in the Middle East and interfering in efforts to resolve the Middle East issue.

PDRY PARTY LEADER GREETES LE DUAN ON VCP ANNIVERSARY

BK170716Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Feb 78 BK

[Message from Abdul Fattah Ismail, secretary general of the Yemen National Front Party, to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, on the 48th founding anniversary of the VCP--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the National Front Party and of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I am very happy to convey to you comrades in the VCP and to the Vietnamese people this message on the 48th founding anniversary of the VCP. All progressive forces worldwide for peace and freedom are marking this occasion together with you comrades.

Dear comrade: Our people in Democratic Yemen highly regard the heroic role which your party has played in leading the Vietnamese people from one victory to another and in bankrupting world imperialism. Your party has made great contributions to the Vietnamese people in unifying their country.

Dear comrade: As we are preparing to found a vanguard party for our country, we will endeavor to firmly grasp and learn from the experience acquired by your party and other progressive parties in the world.

Dear comrade: This is a very good opportunity for our National Front Party to express its earnest desire to consolidate and develop close ties with the VCP.

Long live the militant solidarity between the VCP and the National Front Party and between the Vietnamese people and the people of Democratic Yemen.

## LE DUAN MEETS LENINGRAD PARTY DELEGATION LEADER

OW161615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Feb (VNA)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today received here G.V. Romanov, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and head of the visiting delegation of Leningrad's party committee.

Present on the occasion were Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee. B. N. Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam, was present.

G.V. Romanov conveyed the greetings of L.I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee to General Secretary Le Duan, the VCP Central Committee and the Vietnamese people. He reaffirmed the Soviet party and government's full support for the proposals made in the statements of 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning the settlement of the border issue with Kampuchea. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and brotherly solidarity.

## NGUYEN VAN LINH, DANG QUOC BAO ADDRESS YOUTH CONFERENCE

OW170757Y Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Feb (VNA)--Last year almost 3.7 million young people in Vietnam contributed at least 27 million workdays to building irrigation works, removing nearly 44 million cubic metres of earth and rock. Hundreds of thousands of youths volunteered to go and build new economic zones, young workers at factories and enterprises pushed ahead with the movement to overfulfill the production plans, while young people in the people's armed forces fulfilled the program military training and getting combat ready.

These achievements were reported to an enlarged meeting held on Monday and Tuesday in Ho Chi Minh City by the Presidium and Secretariat of the Vietnam Youth Federation to appraise the results of a year of implementation of the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the resolution of the federation's national congress.

Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Dang Quoc Bao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, attended and addressed the meeting.

For 1978 the meeting set for the federation the tasks of broadening the solidarity among the youth, helping them to raise their patriotism, their sense of socialist collective mastery of society and their revolutionary ideal, encouraging them to play their role as the vanguard force in all spheres of activity, chiefly in productive labour, in fulfilling the 1978 state plan and overcoming the negative aspects of economic and social life. The meeting called on the youth throughout the country to warmly welcome the 11th world youth and students festival to be held this year in Havana.

Addressing the meeting, Dang Quoc Bao said that this year all young people will be admitted to political organizations. He said the youth union and youth federation must join the state in providing jobs to the youth, giving them the best education so as to help them mature in all fields and work with highest efficiency.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON DISTRICT-LEVEL ADMINISTRATION

BK161200Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 4 February issued resolution No 33-CP further explaining the duty, authority and responsibility of the district-level state administration in the field of economic management. The resolution points out:

The fourth party congress decided to firmly build the district into a real agro-industrial economic unit and an area for reorganizing production, organizing and redistributing labor, and combining industry with agriculture, the all-people economy with the collective economy and workers with peasants; and to build the district administration into a level of state administration with its own budget, comprehensive management of planning work and of production, distribution and the people's life within the district.

The second plenum of the party Central Committee and, subsequently, the Political Bureau issued directives on the main major viewpoints and measures for realizing the party congress resolution on district building.

The Council of Ministers hereby establishes regulations on the duty, authority and responsibility of the district-level state administration in the field of economic management in order to meet the requirements for district building and organizing production and the people's life within the district.

In establishing the duty, authority and responsibility of the district level, it is necessary to fully grasp its main functions and tasks as specified in the Political Bureau directive: The district level is a managerial level in the political, economic, cultural, social and national defense fields; and has its own budget and all-round management of planning work. It exercises management over state administrative affairs, production, business, circulation, distribution and cultural, education and public health activities; and organizes and cares for the people's life in the district.

This level serves as the guidance center for the simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions in the countryside, for providing district agriculture with technical equipment, for carrying out socialist transformation in agriculture, for establishing and improving socialist production relations and for combining transformation with construction in order to reorganize production and organize and redistribute labor within the district, thereby advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production and building the district into an agro-industrial economic unit consistent with local conditions and the plans of the province and the whole country.

The district level encourages the people to satisfactorily fulfill their obligations toward the state and, at the same time, it directly organizes an ever-improving material and cultural life for the local people, maintains political security and social order, consolidates national defense, builds the new socialist countryside and shapes a new type of socialist men in the district.

The district level is part of the state management machinery. It is under the direct guidance and management of the provincial level and is entrusted with the authority to directly guide and manage the village level, cooperatives, enterprises and state organs under district management. The specialized apparatuses of the various branches at the district level are part of the national network of management of the various sectors.

Establishing the duty, authority and responsibility of the district level to meet the requirements for building the district into an agro-industrial economic unit and for organizing production and the people's life within the district constitutes a wide-ranging and very complex issue. Some problems have already been resolved but there are still others to which a solution can only be found after experimentation and experience. Proceeding from the results of this, we will draft a law on the organization of the administration at all levels and submit it to the National Assembly for promulgation.

To meet the requirement for building the district into an agro-industrial economic unit or a forestry-agriculture-industry economic unit in the mountain regions, the Council of Ministers resolution further explains and establishes the duty, authority and responsibility of the district-level state administration in the field of economic management as follows:

Formulate the district plan in accordance with the central policy for zoning economic areas and with the general plan of the province, and guide the implementation of this plan after it has been studied and approved by the provincial people's committee; make plans for economic, cultural and social development in the district and guide the implementation of this plan after its fundamental have been approved by the provincial people's committee in accordance with state regulations; organize and redistribute labor within the district, including the workforce of the various cooperatives, state-run enterprises and other economic units; and actively and effectively apply all the necessary organizational forms and labor management and employment methods to insure the best and full use of all sources of labor in the district, along with actively making full use of the land and other local natural resources.

Build the district production structure; organize management of agricultural, forestry, fishery, industrial and handicraft production establishments; develop communications and transport; and select and carry out the best forms of production organization on the basis of the district's economic characteristics so as to systematically set up an agro-industrial, agriculture-forestry-industry or agriculture-fishery-industry production structure for the district.

Guide socialist transformation within the district; [passage indistinct], plan the district budget and guide the implementation of this budget after it has been approved by the provincial people's committee; contribute views to the provincial and central levels on the deployment of the common production force in the district; render service and assistance to grassroots units directly subordinate to the central or provincial level but located in the district; and express views on the formulation of plans of units directly subordinate to the central or provincial level but stationed locally in support of agricultural, forestry and industrial production in the district and the utilization of their products, and supervise these units to insure they fully implement their tasks in accordance with the plan, law, policies and systems of the state.

Care for the material and cultural life of everyone in the district and supervise and control all economic organizations and state organs operating in the district with regard to their implementation of the state plan and the various laws, policies and



systems promulgated by the state with a view to insuring the laboring people's right to collective ownership and full respect for the socialist legal system according to the principle of democratic centralism.

Along with additional explanation of the duty, authority and responsibility of the district-level state administration in matters of economic management as mentioned above, the resolution further clarifies the duty of the provincial and village levels.

The provincial administration must intensify its administrative and economic management role within the provincial sphere with regard to the building of an agro-industrial economic structure in the province, to the central-level enterprises established in the province and, generally speaking, to all economic activities on the provincial scale as specified in Decree 24 [word indistinct].

In view of the province's role in collective production reorganization, the provincial level must satisfactorily carry out the building of an agro-industrial economic structure and the planning work of the province and help districts draft their own overall plans as well as plans for various branches at the district level. The provincial level must draw up ever more specific plans for districts, entrust them with ever more specific tasks, step up industrial construction and management, increase industrial capacities in order to exercise a strong effect on agriculture, guide the district level to build and manage the agro-industrial economic structure, supervise the district level and immediately correct its shortcomings.

The provincial level must assume responsibility for providing advanced training for district, village and cooperative cadres. The provincial level must strive to satisfactorily carry out the dual task of working together with the district level to draw up an overall project for the district and simultaneously helping the district level draw up a yearly plan and gradually build material and technical facilities--especially those designed to promote agriculture and forestry. In view of the new duties of the district level, the provincial level is relieved of the duty to provide construction, production and business guidance for economic units falling under the agro-industrial economic scope of the district.

As for the village level, village administrations in the delta and midlands of North Vietnam are relieved of the duty to guide agricultural, artisan industry and handicraft cooperatives in drawing up and implementing plans.

As for the village-level administrations in North Vietnam's mountainous region and in South Vietnam, the village people's committee's duty to provide guidance for cooperatives and production solidarity teams remains unchanged. This is because there are many cooperatives and even work exchange teams in each village in North Vietnam's mountainous region and because South Vietnam has just set up experimental agricultural cooperatives.

The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers will further direct various agencies to continue to study more carefully and specifically the relations--especially the working ones--among the provincial, district and village levels in order to be able to soundly guide them. On the other hand, the law on administration at various levels will be readjusted and promulgated in the next few years.

The Council of Ministers' resolution stresses:

The foregoing deals only with the solution of problems which have shown up clearly in actual activities; it is still necessary to experimentally carry out a number of tasks in order to draw conclusions and to better define the economic management role entrusted to the district level. These tasks are:

1. Continue to help a number of districts draw up their plans and budgets, and to draw experiences for use in drafting a list of regulations to be promulgated in mid-1978:
2. Experimentally entrust a number of districts with the management, (?collection) and retail sale of consumer goods according to two different (?methods); set up retail sale department stores and entrust their overall management to the district level. The district people's committee will draw up a plan for the retail sale of consumer goods within the district, submit it to the provincial people's committee for ratification, and organize and direct its implementation.
3. Experimentally entrust, to different degrees, farming machinery stations and mechanical repair stations to the district level; set up farm machinery and mechanical repair stations located within the district and entrust the district agricultural organ with the task of helping the [district] people's committee manage them. Although these stations are located within the district, the district level will exercise management only with regard to planning and guiding the implementation of plans, while the provincial corporation is responsible for accounting.
4. Consolidate small and medium-sized state farms and forests that are located within the district, strengthen district agricultural organs and entrust the district level with directly managing these state farms and forests.
5. Study every district with an agro-fishing-industrial structure; experimentally direct the district level to participate in managing ocean fishing activities under the conditions that the provincial or central level manage ocean fishing cooperatives while the district level merely participates and helps in management; entrust the district level with managing coastal fishing cooperatives which exist in the district, from organizing work to providing material supplies and grain and the collecting and purchasing products.

At the present there are differences that must be noted between districts in the north and those in the south. The southern districts have just embarked on socialist transformation in which individual and private capitalist production relations are being gradually narrowed down and will be eliminated in the next few years. The managerial apparatus and the body of cadres there are very weak, considering the requirements made on them. Despite these differences, the reorganization of production in the district and the functions of the district level in the south are basically the same as in the north. Moreover, in the south there is now a broad movement to organize production solidarity teams and various forms of irregular cooperation. Under these conditions, it is even more necessary to actively build the district level, reorganize production and the people's life within the district, and strengthen the district level in order to accelerate socialist transformation.

It is necessary to closely combine socialist transformation with the building of the district level and to use one task as a stimulus for the other for the purpose of rapid, steady and vigorous progress.

With regard to the southern districts, it is necessary to carry out district planning immediately to form a basis for the reorganization of production as well as for the transformation of agriculture and the development of agricultural production; and to strengthen the district people's committee and the specialized apparatus of the district level.

The various ministries and general departments are responsible for actively studying the situation and assisting the southern localities in developing the district economy and strengthening the district level.

The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers will guide the various sectors in studying the specific interpretation of regulations for the southern districts and will issue a directive on their application.

The Council of Ministers requests that leaders of all sectors and chairmen of people's committees at all levels strive to implement in an intensive, steady and creative manner the Political Bureau directive building and strengthening the district level, as well as the specific regulations set forth in this resolution.

#### AGRICULTURE MINISTRY TEAMS STUDY PROVINCE ACHIEVEMENTS

BK170912Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0530 GMT 17 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and the party Central Committee Agriculture Department, at the direction of the premier, have dispatched four groups of cadres to study the process of carrying out the movement to reorganize production and further improve a agricultural and forestry management from the grassroots level to large-scale socialist production in eight [as heard] northern provinces--Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Hoang Lien Son, Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa.

These groups are now studying the implementation of resolution No. 61 CP at a number of cooperatives, state farms and districts in the aforementioned provinces.

Along with making studies in some provinces, the Ministry of Agriculture and the party Central Committee Agriculture Department have discussed and suggested matters to be reviewed in order to deal with problems confronting various related sectors and echelons at the central and local levels such as the banking, finance, water conservancy and industrial sectors in their drive to reorganize production and improve agricultural and forestry management.

#### TAP CHI CONG SAN ISSUE NO. 2 TABLE OF CONTENTS

OW160921Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The following is a review of TAP CHI CONG SAN issue No. 2 of 1978:

An editorial: "Constantly and Satisfactorily Perform the Task of Developing the Party." This editorial has already been broadcast.

The directive of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee on the tasks of TAP CHI CONG SAN, the theoretical and political organ of the party. The directive outlines the magazine's basic function and tasks and issues guidelines for implementing the immediate tasks which the magazine must carry out during the new stage of the revolution. [In conclusion, the directive says: In the new stage of the revolution, TAP CHI CONG SAN must qualitatively improve itself by enhancing its militancy and pragmatism while simultaneously insuring improvement of the ideological and theoretical themes of its propaganda task.

The TAP CHI CONG SAN editorial staff, a committee of the party Central Committee, is under the guidance of the Political Bureau. Leading party cadres at all echelons and of all sectors must write for the monthly. Its editorial staff must coordinate with the Central Committee's Department of Research on Party Theory and with contributors in the study of various theoretical matters by writing fervant materials that will be published in the monthly.

TAP CHI CONG SAN must be distributed to all party chapters. Cadres and party members should read it and motivate many others to read the monthly so that the revolutionary line and the party viewpoints which are reflected in it will be widely disseminated. It is necessary for all party committee echelons to promote the reading of TAP CHI CONG SAN and thus accelerate the theoretical and political study movement in the party and among the people.

An article by Hoang Tung, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department: "About the Policy of Developing Agriculture and Building New Rural Areas." The article points out that in order to develop agriculture and build rural areas, we must have a correct viewpoint of agriculture and rural areas in our socialist revolution. We must have a policy on building socialism in rural areas, developing agricultural production and resolving the food problem. We must have a host of concrete plans on how to best exploit our land, forests and seas.

After reviewing the situation of our country's rural areas and agriculture and outlining the agricultural and rural area characteristics of our economy, the article analyzes a number of problems related to the line, trend and tasks of developing agriculture and building new rural areas in our country.

An article by Tran Do, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of culture and information: "Cultural, Literary and Artistic Tasks in the New Stage." The article outlines the party's basic viewpoints on culture, literature and art: Cultural ideas are not merely the result of the economy. They are a powerful motive force that accelerates the building of a new regime and a new economy.

Culture, literature and art must be closely linked to the revolutionary tasks and the people's life and must insure and develop the working people's right of collective ownership in culture, literature and art. We must build a new culture with a socialist content and national spirit, a culture which is part of the party and which is based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. The party must lead all cultural, literary and artistic tasks with measures compatible with its own characteristics.

Next, the article points out some problems related to building a material base and an operating network for the new culture which will reflect the cultural and spiritual level of society while at the same time influencing society.

An article by Ngo Duy Dong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hai Hung party committee: "The 1-A Rice Strain Has Created a New Situation in Hai Hung's Agriculture." The article says while striving to improve plant structure, Hai Hung cultivated a short-term high-yield rice strain--the 1-A strain. The characteristics of this strain are advantageous to agricultural production, especially since winter crops may be started earlier, winter rice plants may be cultivated longer, they result in better economic and export benefits, and they can be planted on a larger scale than before.

An article by Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa, member of the party Central Committee and commander and political commissar of the 4th Military Region: "Some Ideas About Coordinating the Economy With National Defense on the District Level in the New Stage." Using the realities of the 4th Military Region, the article discusses advancing from economic tasks and reorganization of production to large-scale socialist production and building districts into agro-industrial economic units in order to coordinate the economy with national defense on the district level.



The article also deals with coordinating the economy with national defense to serve immediate and long-term requirements, the most important of which are building a strong political and moral base, building a stable and strong economic force, building a powerful military force, transforming the land, and surmounting shortcomings left behind by backward small-scale production.

An article by Le Duc Binh: "Gradually Change Leading and Managerial Cadres." The article deals with the policy of actively training, raising, replenishing and changing our party's and state's leading and managing cadres in accordance with the party's policy on cadres, which is to correctly coordinate old cadres with new ones and old cadres with young ones. To gradually change leading and managerial cadres is to insure the succession and continuity of cadres. Gradually changing leading and managerial cadres must go hand in hand with the specialization of cadres and the stabilization of their tasks and must be based on party's standards for cadres.

To successfully carry out the aforementioned policy, we must grasp the party's basic viewpoints on the task concerning cadres, strengthen the management of cadres and give importance to the appointment of leading and managerial cadres. Along with holding using and promoting new cadres, we must fully apply the party's and state's policy toward old cadres.

An article by Thai Vu: "The New Stage of Our Country's Revolution and the Role of Sociology." The article says capitalist countries want to replace philosophy with sociology in order to bring about a retrogression of bourgeois sociology which can be used as a tool for disseminating the reactionary political viewpoints of imperialism, though reality is increasingly proving the importance of the social doctrine formulated by Marx and Engels on the development of social sciences.

In our country, socialist construction presents sociology with many questions to study. Life and production throughout the country are the subjects of many vast fields of study--rural sociology, industrial sociology, and labor sociology. The new culture, new-type man, problems concerning women and problems concerning youth are also current and future subjects for sociology. The correct and stable development of our country's sociology will actively contribute to the advancement of society.

An article by Nguyen Huu Thuoc: "Supporting Agricultural Production Is the Primary Task and Method for Advancing Our Country's Biology." With specific and lively arguments, the article shows that supporting agriculture is the political task of our country's biology in the current stage and also the method with which to advance our country's biology.

An article by Tran Trong Tan: "Scientific and Technical Activities in Ho Chi Minh City." After showing how Ho Chi Minh City's scientific and technological achievements over past years have actively contributed to the taking over of the city and gradually transforming and developing its economy and culture, the article points to the requirements and objectives of the city's scientific and technical work in the coming years. It also outlines the ideals, trend and measures of the city's scientific and technical work and deals with problems related to the present contingent of scientific and technical cadres.

An article by (Do Chi Bui) introducing the initial experiences of Go Cong, a district in Tien Giang Province, which has successfully organized production solidarity teams in hamlets under the guidance of hamlet production teams to carry out [words indistinct] work, thus creating favorable conditions for leading peasants onto the path of agricultural collectivization.

An article in the "Research" column: "U.S. Neocolonialism and the Ethnic Minorities in the Southern Part of Our Country" by Mac Duong. The article shows that in order to serve their aggressive plot and achieve neocolonialism, the U.S. imperialists for many years successively carried out many sinister tricks designed to divide and sabotage the community of Vietnamese nationalities in an attempt to weaken our people's militant solidarity. However, these tricks did not help them escape ignominious defeat. This demonstrates imperialism's weakness and neocolonialism's bankruptcy in our country. Nevertheless, these tricks resulted in complicated problems in the southern part of our country, problems which we must overcome.

An article by Ha Dang: "Poland Pays Attention to Developing Its Vanguard Industry." With specific figures, the article says that in the rapid development of Polish industry, the electromechanical industry is a vanguard industry and one of the sectors that plays a decisive role in the overall development of national economy.

An article by Tran Hoai Nam: "The Struggle Against the Apartheid Regime in the Republic of South Africa." The article shows that not only are the African working people in the Republic of South Africa being exploited by the white colonialist bourgeoisie. They are also deprived of political independence as citizens of a nation. Here, class and national contradictions are intertwined and are reflected in the struggle for national liberation, liquidation of the apartheid administration of the white colonialist minority and realization of national independence for the black African people.

Because South Africa is endowed with the greatest amount of natural resources found in Africa and is an important strategic base in southern Africa and a key position in the south Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean, the leaders of Western countries headed by U.S. imperialism have tried all means to prop up the Vorster clique. They resort to perfidious tricks to weaken the people's fighting force. However, the struggle of the black African people in the Republic of South Africa is continuing to develop. The Vietnamese people resolutely support this just struggle and are confident that it will be crowned with glorious victory.

#### BRIEFS

FOOD AID FROM DENMARK--Hanoi, 15 Feb--Vietnam has just received 6,050 tons of broken rice as the second shipment of food aid from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW]

CZECHOSLOVAK ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, 15 Feb--Ambassador Vladimir Kubat of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia held a press conference here today on the 30th anniversary of the February revolution of Czechoslovakia (February 25). He pointed out the historic significance of the February revolution and the great achievements recorded by the Czechoslovak people in the past 30 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW]

POLISH PHOTO EXHIBIT--Hanoi, 10 Feb--A photographic exhibition on the achievements of socialist construction in Poland opened here today. The inauguration was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Polish Embassy in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 10 Feb 78]

## COMMONWEALTH TALKS END IN SYDNEY; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

OW161335Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Australia is to head a consultative group on trade to study ways of improving trading opportunities for Asian and Pacific Commonwealth countries in world markets. This was one of the main points outlined in a communique issued today at the end of the 4-day regional conference of Commonwealth heads of government.

The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, said at a news conference after the final session of the talks in Sydney that all governments had recognized the need for progress in regional trade. He said the consultative group to be convened by Australia would be looking at trade in the broadest sense. Officials would also consider communications, transport and any matter which might enable the expansion of regional trade.

The Commonwealth leaders said in their communique that the other issues to be covered were energy, terrorism and drug trafficking. The working group on energy will be headed by India, terrorism by Singapore and illicit drugs by Malaysia.

Radio Australia's correspondent at the conference says that following Monday morning's fatal bombing attack outside the conference venue in Sydney, considerable emphasis was placed on the subject of terrorism during the conference itself. Leaders at the conference condemned the growing incidence of terrorist acts and said greater international cooperation was essential in combating the menace. They agreed to explore ways in which their countries could expand collaboration, regionally and internationally, combating terrorism in all its forms.

The conference communique also formally announced that all 12 countries represented would meet again in the Indian capital New Delhi in 1980. The Commonwealth secretary general, Mr Ramphal, said the conference had been enormously significant in bridging the gaps between countries of the region.

The leaders concluded their meeting in Sydney after a safe return from the New South Wales town of Bowral where they had been meeting informally for 2 days. The Indian prime minister, Mr Desai, made a brief visit to Melbourne for a 30-minute reunion with his old friends and a former Australian prime minister, Sir Robert Menzies. He was under strict security the whole time, and in Sydney the Boulevard Hotel was evacuated after a telephone bomb hoax. The Indian high commissioner and members of Mr Desai's party were staying at the hotel.

## AFP Reports Communique Details

OW161337Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Sydney, 16 Feb (AFP)--The Commonwealth regional heads of government meeting today hoped that the five-power initiative on Namibia would contribute to speedy progress in effecting a transfer of power. The 12 leaders at the end of their conference condemned the racist system of apartheid in South Africa and called on the international community to take effective measures to compel South Africa to bring about majority rule.

In the communique, the leaders welcomed the recent talks held in Malta on Zimbabwe in the context of the Anglo-American proposal and stressed their belief that any solution from which the patriotic front was excluded would be unacceptable to the international community.

In considering other world problems, the leaders felt that the situation in the Middle East continued to pose a serious threat to world peace and they expressed their sincere hope that the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament would lead to concrete action.

They urged all the great powers, as well as other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate effectively with the littoral and hinterland states and with the United Nations ad hoc committee in the current consultations for convening a conference on the Indian Ocean. They looked forward to the forthcoming meeting in New York of all littoral and hinterland states as the next step towards the eventual convening of a full-scale conference of the Indian Ocean.

#### LE KUAN YEW SCORES WESTERN NATIONS ON INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

OW170018Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0003 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Sydney, 17 Feb (AFP)--Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today accused Western nations of indulging in "a great deal of sanctimonious hypocrisy" on the subject of Indochinese refugees. Speaking at a press conference after attending the 12-member Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting, Mr Lee said something had to be done about the Indochinese refugees and it had to be done by the world community or else there was just an exercise in "sanctimonious humbug."

"President Carter has made human rights and the quality of all mankind part of his political belief and I think we ought to take him seriously," Mr Lee said. "By the time you have tens of thousands of people willing to risk worse than death for themselves and their families in the watery unknown, then if we are a civilized community we should do something about the refugee problem." Mr Lee said Singapore was willing to set aside one of its offshore islands as a transit camp provided the Western countries and the United Nations high commissioner for refugees could agree on the numbers of refugees they would resettle and not leave them on the island for longer than a year.

Speaking about the regional meeting which ended yesterday, Mr Lee said he was agreeably surprised that at the end of the conference the 12 participation nations had agreed to meet again. "I think that is a great considerable achievement that we agreed to meet again," he said. He dismissed the bomb explosion outside the Hilton Hotel which killed 2 men last Monday as "a part of modern life" but said that "until all countries of the world denied sanctuary to terrorists there would be no end to the problem."

#### AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT URGED TO RESTRUCTURE DEFENSE

OW162015Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW

[Text] An unofficial military analysis of the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University [ANU] in Canberra suggests that the government should completely restructure Australia's defenses. It says Australia is way behind the times in the face of new-generation weapons, and concludes that Australia's armed forces are so poorly structured that an entire division could be shattered after a few days of nonstop fighting. The ANU report warns that on an automated battlefield electronic surveillance and guided weaponry would rapidly destroy whatever Australian targets were detected. It urges breaking down the present divisions into small, more autonomous and less conspicuous units. The report questions the efficiency of Australia's coastal surveillance, and says our forces could not deal with even a small conventional attack let alone a big battle. The university's Strategic and Defense Studies Center favors strong ground defense and a naval air strike force. It rejects nuclear weapons as too costly, dangerous and lacking in credibility.



## ADAM MALIK SAYS LOCAL PRESS 'LACKS SPIRIT'

BK161047Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 16 Feb (AFP)--Congress Chairman Adam Malik has called for the restoration of the functions of the press and urged Indonesian newsmen not to be afraid to report the facts, it was reported here today.

Mr Malik, himself a former newsman and co-founder of the national news agency ANTARA, blamed the Indonesian press of today as being "too careful."

"According to me, the press today lacks spirit, and as a result parliament has taken a similar attitude, lacking in passion and lacking in spirit," he said. Chairman Malik said the government will only benefit if the functions of the press are restored, because it will show that democracy exists in Indonesia. But he said, Indonesian newsmen must stick to "the rules of play" and report only the truth. In his opinion, the government authorities "can appreciate differences of opinion, as long as they are not inciting in nature."

Malik's comment came less than 10 days after seven major Jakarta dailies were allowed to resume publication following 2 weeks' suspension by the military for what was described as "biased and unbalanced reporting" of the antigovernment demonstrations by university students in Indonesia. The newspapers have since ignored completely the continuing student protests and refrained from reporting or carrying controversial opinions.

Since the lifting of the ban on the seven Jakarta newspapers last week, several more newspapers, mostly those run by students, have been closed down "temporarily" by military authorities.

## BRIEFS

BOOK ON MOSLEMS BANNED--Jakarta, 2 Feb--The Indonesian Government today banned sale and circulation of a book about Indonesian moslems for fear of causing public disturbances. The book, called "Indonesian Moslems at the Crossroad" is the third publication to be banned in recent days after similar measures were taken against a book on the late President Sukarno and a "white book" published by university students listing all the shortcomings of the Suharto regime. In announcing the latest ban, the attorney general's office said: "The ban is issued because the contents of the publication can disrupt peace and general order by raising pro and con opinions." [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK]

DOMESTIC OIL CONSUMPTION--Jakarta, 10 Feb--Indonesia is expected to refine up to 138 million barrels of its crude oil output for domestic consumption, Minister of Mining Mohammed Sadli estimated on 9 February. He told the fourth parliamentary commission on industry, mining and investment that half of the amount originated from the output of foreign oil contractors, which has to be sold to Pertamina for domestic consumption. The minister indicated that compared with last year, this year's consumption of crude to be refined as oil for fuel increased by 20 percent. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0748 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK]

FOREIGN SHIP BAN--Jakarta, 9 Feb--The Indonesian Government has prohibited the chartering of foreign ships to carry cargo from Singapore to West Irian and vice versa. The ban was issued by the director general for sea communication. The national shipping line Pelni was given priority to ship cargo between Singapore and West Irian and should there be a shortage of vessels, the Pelni company would be allowed to charter foreign ships from time to time. [Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## PLANS TO HELP SRV REDEVELOP RUBBER INDUSTRY ANNOUNCED

BK171311Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Malaysia has agreed to provide technical assistance to Vietnam to redevelop its rubber industry. The minister of primary industries, Datuk Amar Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, said the aid would be in the form of training for Vietnam's Rubber Research Center staff, equipment for their laboratory and processing facilities. Assistance should also be given to check plant diseases and to minimize damage.

He was speaking to newsmen after handing over a rubber industry report to the Vietnamese ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Vu Bach Mai. The report was prepared by the Malaysian Rubber Research Development Board. This followed the visit to Vietnam by a five-member team headed by controller Tan Sri Dr B.C. Sekhar in September last year.

## JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE WITH THAILAND SCHEDULED FOR MARCH

BK161311Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Malaysian and Thai military officers are working out plans for a joint exercise next month. A BERNAMA report from Bangkok says the maneuver will be a dry run for a combined operation against communist terrorists later.

## CURFEW LIFTED IN KOTA BHARU IN ADVANCE OF ELECTIONS

BK161543Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 16 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Kota Bharu, Kelantan (Northeast Malaysia), 16 Feb (AFP)--The 3-hour curfew in Kota Bharu, the capital of Kelantan state, was lifted today in the wake of the state elections due to be held on March 11. The decision to lift the 0100 to 1400 hours curfew was announced by the state's menteri besar (chief minister) Datuk Mohamed Nasir after presiding over a special meeting of the state security council here today. The curfew in the nearby areas was also lifted. The curfew was imposed in Kelantan last October following violent demonstrations which led to the imposition of emergency rule in the state. The emergency was lifted on Monday.

## EXPANDED TV, OVERSEAS RADIO SERVICE PLANNED

BK171302Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Information will introduce broadcasts in two more languages for its overseas service, Suara Malaysia [Voice of Malaysia] this year. The minister concerned, Datuk Sri Mohamed Rahmat, announced this at a news conference in Penang today. He said the languages, Bahasa Malaysia and Burmese, would be broadcast in August. Datuk Sri Mohamed Rahmat said the ministry was looking into the possibility of introducing four more languages for the overseas service. They are Vietnamese, Cambodian, Lao and Japanese.

The service is to cater for the increasing Malaysian population overseas, especially students. Another reason is because of Malaysia's important role in regional and international politics. At present, Suara Malaysia is broadcasting in six languages: Indonesian, English, Mandarin, Thai, Tagalog and Arabic.

Datuk Sri Mohamed Rahmat also announced that a Radio-Television Malaysia production would be set up in Alor Star in the middle of this year. The center is to meet the demand of the people in Kedah and Perlis. An auditorium should also be built in Penang.

#### SINGAPORE

#### STRAITS TIMES ON THAI PRIME MINISTER'S ASEAN TOUR

BK171039Y Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Feb 78 p 14 BK

[Editorial: "Thai PM's Tour"]

[Text] The tour of Thai Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan of the four ASEAN countries starting today is more significant than an ordinary getting-acquainted trip. This is Mr Kriangsak's first diplomatic journey since coming to power last October, but ASEAN leaders are not unfamiliar with him; his present round of ASEAN capitals will merely serve to reinforce the ties between the present Kriangsak government and the other ASEAN leaderships. What he hopes to achieve will undoubtedly be the reaffirmation of Thailand's belief in the regional organisation and its continued role as a cornerstone of Thai foreign policy. Given the present difficulties of Thailand with its communist political solidarity with Bangkok, and there is no reason to believe that this will not happen.

But there is more to it than symbolism. The large contingent accompanying Gen Kriangsak suggests that the Thai are prepared to get down to specific issues, mainly in trade and economic relations. Every time an ASEAN head of government visits the capital of a fellow member, it is an opportunity to get down to the nitty gritty of cooperation and this should be no different. This sort of peripatetic series of bilateral summits enables the work of ASEAN to carry on in between formal gatherings of ASEAN's top leaders, and it is to be hoped that in this instance some progress can be made on the thorny questions hampering real economic regionalism. Mr Kriangsak will also be able to discuss wide-ranging strategic problems and he will be able to take with him when he goes to Peking next month the latest assessments of ASEAN governments on Chinese policies towards the area. All in all the Thai prime minister is travelling at an opportune time, and the fruits of his travels should be abundant.

#### BRIEFS

TRADE FIGURES--Singapore's exports in 1977 totaled over 25.5 billion dollars. According to the statistics department, this is an increase of 3.1 billion dollars over 1976 figures. Imports totaled over 20 billion dollars, some 3.8 billion dollars more than the previous year. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK]

CARGO RECORD FOR 1977--Singapore handled a record of over 64,180,000 tons of seaborne cargo in 1977, an increase of over 6 million tons compared to the previous year; 39,800,000 tons of cargo were discharged in Singapore. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 15 Feb 78 BK]

## PRC TRADE MISSION TO VISIT MINING COMPANIES 23 FEBRUARY

OW162017Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW

[Text] A six-member trade delegation from the People's Republic of China is visiting Cebu city on 23 February. The Chinese delegation, headed by Director Hsi Yeh-sheng of China's Foreign Trade Ministry, will visit mining companies on Cebu Island. Other members of the Chinese group include officials from the Foreign Trade Ministry and the Bank of China.

## AQUINO 'DEFINITELY' TO LEAD OPPOSITION TICKET IN ELECTION

OW162029Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Detained former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr will definitely be a candidate and lead the opposition ticket for Metro Manila in the coming 7 April interim Batasang Pambansa [IBP] elections; this is despite his being denied temporary freedom to campaign outside the detention center. DPI's [Department of Public Information's] (Lulu Principe) reports:

[Begin recording] Opposition leaders said that this decision was made following the final approval by the party of its lineup of candidates, which will include 21 prominent and former officials of the government. They also said that the party dubbed as Katipunang Kalayaan at Katarungan [Party for Freedom and Justice], or KKK, is expected to file its application for registration with the Comelec and its members' certificates of candidacy on Friday, 17 February, the last day for filing all the necessary certificates for the IBP elections.

The 21 prospective candidates will also include former Senators Soc Rodrigo and Estrada Kalaw, former Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, former Supreme Court Justice J.B.L. Reyes and (Jovito Piana).

Meanwhile, Comelec announced that former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr will be allowed to deliver his campaign speeches from his quarters, by remote broadcast. The opposition party will also be authorized to have its own newspaper, provided this reading material should be distributed free to the public. [end recording]

## Asks for Freedom To Campaign

OW161445Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 16 Feb (AFP)--Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino today asked President Ferdinand Marcos for "this one chance to talk to our people", and said he would campaign even in handcuffs and leg chains.

In his letter to President Marcos, Mr Aquino, whose court case was reopened after a military court verdict of death by musketry for subversion, murder and illegal possession of firearms charges, also pledged, "I shall not even try to escape," if granted temporary freedom to campaign.

Mr Marcos immediately referred Mr Aquino's letter to the National Security Council (NSC) for reconsideration, since 2 days ago the NSC forbade the temporary release of political detainees who announced themselves as candidates in the parliamentary polls.



Ex-Senator Lorenzo Tanada, [opposition party] campaign chairman, however told newsmen today, Mr Aquino would be a candidate whether or not President Marcos gave him temporary freedom to campaign.

DOCUMENT CONFIRMS MNLF TAKEOVER BY HASHIM SALAMAT

OW162023Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The reported takeover of Hashim Salamat as the new chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], replacing Nur Misuari, has been confirmed. Defense authorities today received a copy of the document entitled "Instrument of Takeover." The original copy of the document was filed by Salamat last 24 December before the Islamic conference in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia. The MNLF Central Committee reportedly (sent) similar copies to its field commanders in southern Mindanao. MNLF field commanders in central Mindanao signed recently a manifesto repudiating Misuari as MNLF leader, branding him as a communist. MNLF commanders also chided Misuari for squandering its funds and expressed their support for Hashim Salamat.

'COMMUNIST GUERRILLA' COMMANDERS, FOLLOWERS SURRENDER

OW170404Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0359 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 17 Feb (AFP)--Three Filipino communist guerrilla commanders and 13 followers surrendered Thursday and said their men had been disorganized following the capture by the government of the top leaders of the outlawed Communist Party. A military spokesman said the three commanders were former aides of New People's Army (NPA) Commander-in-Chief Bernabe Buscayno who was captured in August 1976 and is now on military trial for subversion along with opposition leader and former Senator Benigno Aquino. The NPA is the military arm of the Communist Party, whose chairman, Jose Maria Sison, was arrested in the northern Philippines late December. Besides Mr. Sison and Mr. Buscayno, virtually the entire membership of the party's Central Committee is now being held in military stockades.

The 16 surrendered guerrillas were led by Commander Rogelio Aquino who had been wanted at a price of 20,000 pesos (2,600 dollars). Commander Aquino and the two other commanders were NPA chieftains for western Tarlac and Zambales Province in central Luzon just north of here, the spokesman said.

In ceremonies marking their surrender to central Luzon military commander Brig Gen Romeo Gatan in the Tarlac town of Capas, commander Aquino said his group decided to give up because of continuous military operations against them and "the break-up of the leadership in the NPA," the spokesman reported. Military authorities estimate overall NPA armed strength throughout the Philippines at about 2,000. The surrender followed an encounter between government forces and the NPA in the nearby province of Pampanga Tuesday, which resulted in the death of two other NPA commanders. Remnants of the Pampanga guerrilla group later seized 25 people, including 22 schoolchildren as hostages, but abandoned them and slipped through a military cordon Wednesday night.

#### SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, \$125 paper/\$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes \$575 paper/\$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume \$160 paper/\$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes for \$610 paper/\$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is \$50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

# NTIS

---

National Technical Information Service  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Springfield, Virginia 22151



**END**

**3.30.78**